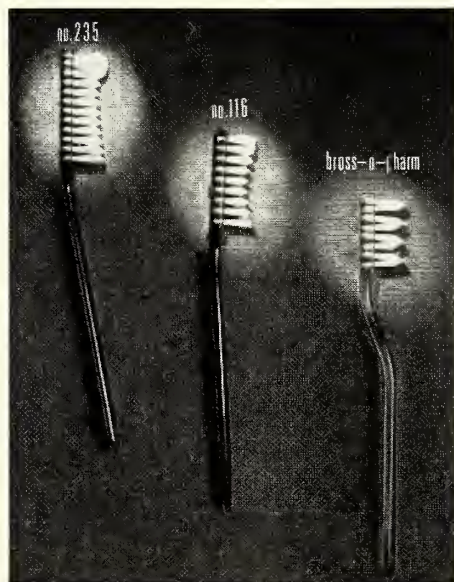


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## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY  
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,  
fine chemical, cosmetics, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland  
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 187

February 4, 1967

No. 4538

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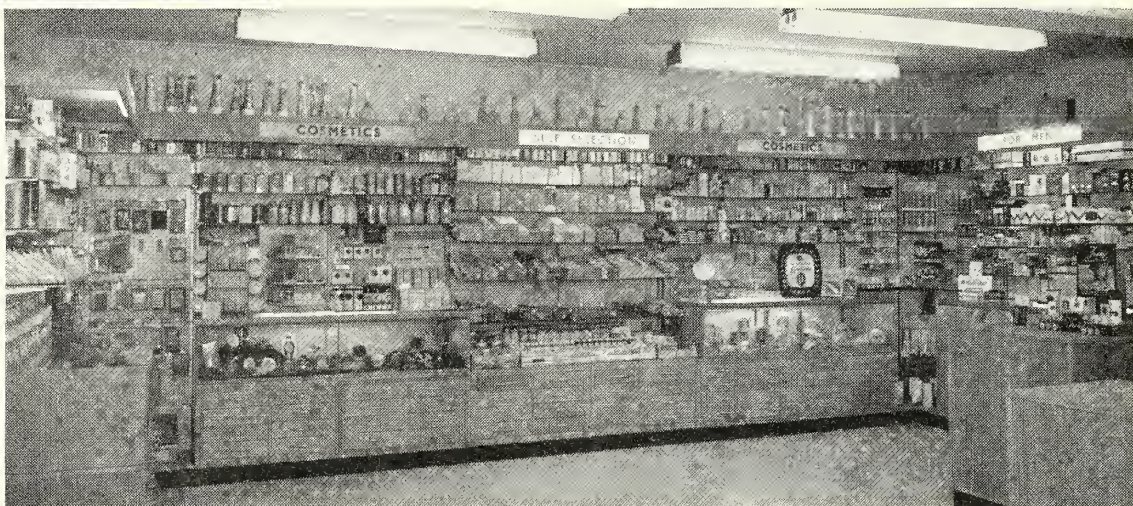
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# C & D

## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 187

FEBRUARY 4, 1967

No. 4538

### Dispensing Errors

#### MINISTER INCREASES THREE "FINES"

THE Minister of Health has directed the Inner London Executive Council to withhold, from the remuneration of three chemists who were in breach of their terms of service by incorrectly dispensing test prescriptions, sums greater than the Council had recommended.

In one of the cases the sum was raised from £5 5s. to £10 in respect of a prescription for potassium chlorate and phenol gargle, where the solution was found to contain 4.29 per cent. of dissolved potassium chlorate (instead of 3.22 to 3.60 per cent.) and a crystalline deposit (4.36 gm. in weight) in the test portion. In two other cases the sums withheld were raised from £2 2s. to £5. One involved zinc and copper sulphate lotion, 8 fl. oz., in which substantially correct ingredient quantities appeared to have been dispensed in a volume of 6 fl. oz. In the other case a continentally-written "90" had been interpreted as "20" in a prescription for ferrous sulphate tablets.

### Amateur Photography

#### ESTIMATED 1966 SALES

FIGURES compiled by the Photographic Information Council as a guide to the scope of the amateur photographic market give an estimated total expenditure on amateur photography in 1966 of £88 million, an increase of £7 million over 1965. Films accounted for £15½ million (£14 million in 1964 and 1965), still colour films taking the major share of the increase with an £8 million turnover (1965, £7 million). Sales of black and white still film held fairly steady at approximately £3 million, while 8-mm. colour cine film advanced from £4 million to £4½ million. Spending on film processing rose from £26 million in 1965 to £29 million. Two-point-one million still cameras were sold, an increase of 0.35 million over 1965. Cheap cameras from Empire sources boosted the 1966 figure. Eight-mm. cine cameras sales totalled 165,000 compared with 200,000 in 1965. The fall is attributed to the appearance of Super 8 and new loading systems, whose initial impact, as yet not fully felt in terms of sales, has inhibited purchase of the existing systems. Still camera models available moved up from 900 to 960; choice in cine cameras widened from 350 to 390 models. Easier loading systems figured largely in the increase in both still and cine models. Slide projector sales rose

from 250,000 units in 1965 to 280,000 in 1966. Eight-mm. cine projectors suffered the same inhibition as cine cameras — only 170,000 being sold against 190,000 in 1965. Approximately 585 million exposures were made in 1966, 10 million more than in 1965. Flash exposures totalled 38 million against 35 million in 1965. Over half of all flash exposures are now made with colour film. Since 1955 flash exposures have increased by more than 7½ times. Ratio of colour to black-and-white exposures is now a little more than 1:2 and one colour print is now made for every two transparencies. In 1966 there were approximately 13 million still camera users in the United Kingdom, among them 5 million women. Cine cameras in use totalled approximately 600,000 (150,000 owned by women). Two-thirds of cine camera users now make movies indoors with appropriate lighting equipment. Retail outlets for photographic equipment and accessories number over 22,000, of which some 1,800 are purely photographic dealers, and 13,500 photographic chemists. The remaining 6,700 comprise stores and shops that stock photographic equipment amongst other merchandise.

### Narcotic Drugs

#### ESTIMATES FOR 1966

THE estimated United Kingdom requirements of narcotic drugs (see *C. & D.*, December 17, 1966, p. 578) have been amended. The details are provided in the Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1966, third supplement (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 9d.). The new estimates, in kilos except where otherwise stated, are as follows, the previous estimates are given in parenthesis: Anileridine, 36'001 (25); cannabis, 150 (150); coca leaf, 10 (5); cocaine, 267'822 (105); codeine, 14,380'268 (12,250); concentrated poppy straw, 11,998'300 (6,000); dextromoramide, 18'094 (18); diethylthiambutene, 9'765 (9); dihydrocodeine, 500 (500); diphenoxylate, 139'389 (90); dipi-

panone, 60 (60); ethylmorphine, 278'575 (165); fentanyl, 34 gm. (20 gm.); heroin, 83'597 (65); hydrocodone, 9'221 (2); hydromorphanol, 200 gm. (200 gm.); hydromorphone, 200 gm. (200 gm.); levorphanol, 2 (2); methadone, 54 (54); methadone-intermediate, 183'4 (125); morphine, 16,240'257 (16,180); nicomorphine, 100 gm. (50 gm.); normethadone, 200 gm. (100 gm.); opium, 176,750 (176,750); oxycodone, 22'106 (15); oxymorphone, 15 gm. (15 gm.); pethidine, 1,100 (1,100); pethidine-intermediate-A, 4,392'486 (3,500); pethidine-intermediate-B, 100 (50); pethidine-intermediate-C, 180'263 (100); phenadoxone, 18'079 (10); phenazocine, 1 (1); phenoperidine, 300 gm. (300 gm.); pholcodine, 1,159'089 (660); thebacon, 3'221 (—); thebaine, 399'149 (310).

### Virus "Interference"

#### A CONTROVERSY SETTLED

VIROLOGISTS at the Wellcome Research Laboratories, Beckenham, Kent, claim to have demonstrated conclusively that there is no interference between distemper and hepatitis virus in tissue cell cultures. Interference between living viruses is a well-recognised phenomenon in virology and it has been believed that virus living in a cell produces a "blocking" effect that prevents another virus from entering the infected cell. Despite the interference factor, however, Wellcome research workers some years ago confirmed that dogs can be successfully vaccinated at the same time against distemper and canine viral hepatitis. The degree of immunity produced by the use of a combined vaccine was as good as if both viral vaccines had been administered on separate occasions. Now, using an immunofluorescence technique, they have shown that both viruses can be seen growing together in the same cell.

### Clinical Thermometers

#### REVISED BRITISH STANDARD

A REVISION of the British Standard for clinical thermometers has been published as B.S.691: 1966 ("Specification for clinical maximum thermometers"). The specification covers construction, dimensional limits, scale ranges, a list of approved bulb glasses, details of graduation and figuring, inscriptions, and a method of test for permanence of pigment. The main changes made since the previous edition of the Standard are the addi-



tions at the request of the British Medical Association of a "subnormal range" thermometer (25—40°C., or 77—104°F.) for use with patients suffering from accidental hypothermia; omission of the "pear-shaped" bulb previously given as an alternative to the "long" and "stubby" types for the ordinary range thermometer, because of lack of demand (the "long" and "stubby" bulbs are now the only types specified); the addition of a requirement that the graduation lines, numerals, and magnified image of the mercury column shall be readily visible at the same time, (the previously optional lens-front construction thus becomes mandatory); and the provision, as recommended by the B.M.A., of a distinguishing mark at the "normal" blood temperature of 37.0°C. or 98.6°F. (instead of 36.9°C., 98.4°F.). Copies of the new Standard may be obtained from the B.S.I. Sales Branch, 101 Pentonville Road, London, N.1, price 4s. each (postage sixpence extra to non-subscribers).

## Civil Service

### NEED FOR MORE SCIENTISTS

THE quality of the service rendered by the Civil Service to industry, commerce and the public, is stated to be adversely affected by the lack of experience and knowledge of industry and commerce on the part of higher civil servants, especially on the scientific and technological side, in evidence given by the Royal Institute of Chemistry to the Fulton Committee on the Civil Service. The Institute welcomes the introduction of "secondment" of senior industrial or commercial persons to the Service. A major weakness in service rendered to Ministers is said to be the almost total lack of scientists at senior level in the administrative Civil Service. The differentiation between administrative and

scientific classes should, it is suggested, be abolished.

## Smallpox

### WORLD CASES UNCHANGED IN 1966

THE number of cases of smallpox notified to the World Health Organisation in 1966 is expected to total 60,000, the same figure as for 1965. Dr. M. G. Candau, (director-general) has reported to the executive board that three areas remain smallpox-free. They are Europe (despite outbreaks in the United Kingdom where imported infection resulted in seventy-one cases), north and central America, and the western Pacific (except for Sarawak, seven cases). Almost 70 per cent., of cases occurred in South-East Asia, chiefly Afghanistan, India, Indonesia and Nepal. Dr. Candau says that the immediate problem is the supply of high-quality, fully stable, freeze-dried vaccine. A number of laboratories are still producing vaccines which do not meet W.H.O. standards but the organisation is helping to develop vaccine production facilities in endemic countries and has set up a vaccine bank.

## Aids to Exporters

### TWO HANDBOOKS BY BOARD OF TRADE

THE Board of Trade has published two handbooks, "Services for British Exporters" and "ECGD Credit Insurance and Financial Support Services". The first presents comprehensive information about the whole range of Government and other export services, and explains how exporters can best benefit from them. It is the first time that the entire field has been covered in one volume (pp. 140) and has been designed as a work of reference. The companion (pp. 24) handbook "ECGD Credit Insurance and Financial Support Services" describes in greater detail facilities provided by Export Credits Guarantee Department.

## FAILURE TO INSPECT PREMISES

### Trade-union conference calls for action

CONCERN at the number of local authorities that failed to undertake during 1965 an adequate inspection of premises required of them under the Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act, 1963, was expressed — not for the first time — at the annual conference of unions catering for non-manual workers (part of the Trades Union Congress) on January 26. At the previous year's conference complaints had been raised but the conference advisory committee decided that the Act had not then been in operation long enough to give a true picture of its operation. This year a motion calling for the appointment of full-time inspectors was sponsored by the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers and passed unanimously. In a discussion on industrial pensions schemes it was claimed that non-manual workers often experienced special difficulties in getting pensions transferred when changing employment. A motion was also passed urging that steps should be taken to secure the early implementation of the National Joint Advisory Coun-

cil's recommendation to the Minister of Labour on the interchangeability of pensions. Although the motion was opposed by the platform the conference passed a resolution, put forward by the Medical Practitioners' Union, calling for the appointment of an independent body to undertake a reappraisal of the structure and financing of the National Health Service. In putting forward the motion Dr. P. S. Greaves (general secretary, Medical Practitioners' Union) said that always the large number of men and women of all grades employed in N.H.S. had been keenly aware of the difficulties confronting them — problems of workload, inadequate remuneration, unsatisfactory terms of service and conditions of work. Yet they had kept the Service going, often at great personal cost. So long as that had been the situation, the general public had not been greatly interested in Health Service problems. Only in the past two years had talk of a possible breakdown of the Service forced the matter to be taken seriously by the public.

## IRISH NEWS

### THE NORTH

## West Tyrone

THE third annual dinner of the Fermanagh and West Tyrone Chemists' Association was held in the Royal Arms hotel, Omagh, on January 18. The function has proved so popular that the number of guests had to be limited to 150. Mr. W. A. Hassard (president) welcomed the guests and said members of the Association took pride in the reputation they had built up as a lively and enthusiastic association both in business and social spheres. He congratulated committee members on the work they had done, making special mention of Mr. W. C. Magee (secretary), in ensuring the success of the function. Replying on behalf of the guests Mr. T. L. O'Rourke (president, Ulster Chemists' Association) thanked the local association for their hospitality. Mr. Magee, he said, was held in the highest regard by his fellow-members of the U.C.A. Executive. He urged all chemists in the area to give their loyal and wholehearted support to their local association. Messrs. A. T. Hardy (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland) J. Knox (vice-president, U.C.A.) and W. H. Boyd (a member of U.C.A. Executive) also spoke on behalf of the guests.

## IRISH BREVITIES

### THE NORTH

OFFICERS of the Fermanagh and West Tyrone Chemists' Association for 1967 are:— *President*, W. A. Hassard; *Vice-president*, J. Bell; *Treasurer*, M. T. McGread; *Secretary*, W. C. Magee, Medical Hall, Sixmile Cross, co. Tyrone (Telephone: Beragh 235).

## OVERSEAS NEWS

### UNITED STATES

### Professional Standards Upheld

STATUTORY professional standards enacted by the New Jersey Legislature in 1965 are constitutional, according to a recent decision in the New Jersey Superior Court. The statute prohibits rebates, the provision of imprinted prescription-order blanks, advertising of prescription medication charges through any media, the claiming of professional superiority, fostering the interest of one group of patients at the expense of another, and the distribution of premiums or rebates in connection with the sale of drugs. The plaintiff in the action (Supermarkets General Corporation) sought declaratory relief that the statute was unconstitutional and unenforceable. The court found that the practice of pharmacy was a profession . . . vitally affecting the public health and welfare and thus subject to regulation, and that the rôle of the pharmacist went beyond that of the sale of a commodity. In the exercise of its police power the legislature could therefore legislate to safeguard the public interest and could ban practices tending to unseemly competition and which lowered standards of service.



## NEWS IN BRIEF

AN exhibition of out-patient department design has been opened at the Scottish Hospital Centre, Edinburgh.

COTTON-stretch bandages (not cotton-crepe bandage as previously stated) is proposed as an addition to Part V, Surgical Dressings, of the British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1968.

THE general change-over to all-figure numbering (from an exchange name and number) for London telephones is expected to be complete by the end of March.

THE Ministry of Health Hospital Design Note No. 4, "Noise Control," (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s.) gives guidance on the choice and installation of plant and equipment from the noise control aspect.

TICKETS have now been posted to the delegates chosen to attend the Action Conference on Britain Marketing in the U.S. on February 9, (C. & D., December 17, 1966, p.578). All places have now been filled.

THE World Health Organisation is appointing Dr. Leo Kaprio (formerly chief of the division of public health, National Health Service of Finland), director of its Regional Office for Europe for five years from February 1.

DERBY Executive Council has asked chemists in the town to count the number of prescriptions they dispense on Saturday evenings in the next twelve weeks. The Council hopes to find out whether it is worth continuing the present rota system in view of the small number of prescriptions being issued on Saturday evenings.

AT the annual meeting of the Surgical Dressings Manufacturers' Association, held in London on January 25, Mr. E. Wright (joint managing director, Robert Bailey & Sons, Ltd., Stockport) was elected *Chairman* and Mr. J. K. McPhie (marketing director, dressings division, Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield) *Vice-chairman*.

INDEPENDENT Medical Services, Ltd., an organisation founded to provide medical services for private patients (see C. & D., April 9, 1966, p. 347), has grown "too slowly" in the six months since it was set up, according to its chairman (Dr. I. M. Jones) who blames the profession rather than the public for hesitating to give it the necessary support.

NEW procedures are being adopted for the appointment of administrative staff in the hospital service in accordance with a report by the National Staff Committee. The Ministry of Health Memorandum H.M (67) 2 states that the Minister will announce the date of introduction of the new methods later.

STATISTICS relating to attempts to obtain drugs illegally have been sent to the Ministry of Health by the Inner London Executive Council. It was reported at the Council's meeting on January 26 that, since April 1964, 277 out of 482 cases had been investigated by the police. Sixty-eight different drugs or medicines had been involved. In the preceding three or four years 506 cases had been reported.

## TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

### *Indictment*

The reputation and the status of any profession lie in the hands of its practitioners, and the finest public-relations officer is the individual. It is by his actions and by his demeanour that he, and ultimately his colleagues, will be judged. I am in complete agreement with your correspondent in his condemnation of the circumstances described in his letter (p. 84) headed "Cash in the Till." In case the letter has escaped attention, though one would hope that that is not the case, it recounts sales of cosmetics, after normal hours, during the operation of a rota dispensing service — sales that resulted in detaining in the pharmacy, for longer than was necessary, people who had attended for the specific purpose of having prescriptions dispensed. The writer of the letter has detailed the circumstances in full, and has expressed his disapproval in trenchant phrases that leave no doubt in the reader's mind of his feelings. What in fact happened was that the primary duty of the pharmacist was allowed to take second place, and in the words of your correspondent it was made to appear not only to the three people that were served, but to their families and friends, and to the others waiting in the shop . . . that the primary interest of that pharmacist (and, by implication, the primary interest of all pharmacists) was cash in the till. "So long as pharmacists behave as this man did, so long will the public (and the authorities) find it impossible to take seriously the contention that pharmacy is a profession at all," writes my old friend Joseph Soap, for it is he who has used his pen so tellingly. As ye sow, so shall ye reap, we have been admonished, and there is increasing evidence of the truth of that admonition. But it must not be allowed to discourage the dedicated pharmacists, to whom your correspondent refers, who are trying to improve our standing in the eyes of the public. The struggle must go on if pharmacy is to survive, and we must strive to increase the strength of the dedicated pharmacists, despite apparent setbacks.

### *Eye Drops*

That we do have quite a large number of dedicated pharmacists is evidenced by the attendance at the meeting in Bloomsbury Square on the occasion on which Mr. Geoffrey Smith delivered an address on the preparation of eye drops. The address makes it clear that the subject is a complex one, and that few pharmacies are designed to offer the facilities now considered to be necessary. In a recent paragraph I questioned the need for some of the precautions demanded, but that is, of course, another matter. Standards have been laid down by authority and they have to be met. Whether they can be met in the average pharmacy is a matter to be decided by the pharmacist himself in the light of accommodation and sundry other considerations. It may prove to be more satisfactory, based on economics alone, to allow a pharmaceutical laboratory to manufacture large quantities under carefully controlled conditions. But, despite the laborious days of research, the problems seem to multiply. The overcoming of one seems merely to uncover others.

### *Price Chaos*

The week-end of economic anarchy experienced in the price-cutting of cigarettes in supermarkets has given some indication of the damage to a stable economy produced by a "free-for-all." That was only one field, but under varying disguises, the monster let loose by the abolition of resale price maintenance is seen daily. No longer is the consumer able to assess a fair or "correct" price of anything. In the original Bill before the House in 1964, a safeguard against "loss leading" was written in, yet there was openly confessed loss leading in the use of cut prices in the recent cigarette "war." The position is the law of the jungle, as you stated in your editorial on the subject (p. 59), and it is the consumer who will ultimately suffer. The right for the manufacturer to enforce a fair retail price is often in the consumer's interest.



# Pharmaceutical Society's Appeal Dismissed

## PERMISSION GRANTED FOR APPEAL TO LORDS

"THE chemist has to go into trade in order to live. And once he goes into trade it is for him to decide what goods he shall sell. His colleagues cannot say to him 'you must trade in these goods and not in these.' That would be too great an interference in his freedom. I would dismiss this appeal."

Those were the final words of the judgment given by LORD DENNING (Master of the Rolls) on January 26 in the *Dickson v. Pharmaceutical Society* case, when three Appeal court judges dismissed with costs the Society's appeal.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted after Mr. Neil McKinnon, Q.C. (Counsel for the Society) had said that it had been thought that rules of professional conduct were *prima facie* lawful.

### A Startling Proposition

Commenting on the decision, he said "Looking at it at first sight anyway, you may think it is a startling new proposition that the governing council of a professional body must at the instance of every dissident member of the profession justify in the courts the propriety of the need for every new rule of professional conduct that is made."

In a reserved judgment, LORD DENNING said that, while the Society controlled the professional activities of pharmacists, pharmacy was not like other professions. "A man cannot live by pharmacy alone" he declared. "He has to go into trade to pay his way. He is both pharmacist and trader. And then he is called a 'chemist.' He keeps a chemist's shop where he sells many things. The question is how far the Society can control his trading activities."

LORD DENNING continued. "We are all familiar with the traditional pattern of a chemist's shop. When you go in there is on one side of the shop a qualified man dressed in a white coat. He is a registered pharmacist. He dispenses doctors' prescriptions; and from his counter he sells medicines and drugs; thermometers and bandages; and all needs for the sick. Those are called 'pharmaceutical goods.' On the other side there are shop girls dressed in their neat overalls. At their counters they sell tooth-paste, lipstick, and all articles of toilet; also films, cameras and photographic equipment. Those are called 'traditional goods.'"

This traditional pattern is being eroded. Nowadays when you go into a chemist's shop you will often see goods on sale which are quite outside the traditional range. Handbags, vacuum flasks, greeting cards, gifts, and such like. They are usually displayed with discretion and play a subsidiary rôle. They do not detract from the general character of the shop as a chemist's shop. But in some of the bigger shops these 'non-traditional goods' assume a major rôle. You will there find that a large part of the space is devoted to the sale of books,

gramophone records, even wines and spirits. So that the shop loses its individual character as a chemist's shop. It becomes part of a general emporium.

Many pharmacists of the old school are alarmed at this new tendency. They fear it will lower the standards of the profession and the esteem in which it is held. They desire to put a brake on it. They propose to do it, not by controlling the size of a chemist's shop but by controlling the *kind* of goods sold in chemists' shops. They wish to see a rule of conduct of the profession to this effect: that every new chemist's shop should confine itself to traditional goods and have its separate entrance from the street and that every existing chemist's shop should confine itself to traditional goods and not go beyond except that it can keep its *present* range of non-traditional goods. This rule is to be observed and not departed from except with the approval of the Council of the Society." Lord Denning then referred to the special general meeting held at the Royal Albert Hall on July 25, 1965, and attended by over 6,000 members. A motion along the lines of the proposed rule was carried by the large majority of 5,026 against 1,346. "But the Society has over 29,000 members. So there are more than 22,000 members whose views are unknown. Boots, Ltd. oppose the proposal. They have 1,265 chemist shops. 869 are traditional. 369 are non-traditional."

### Three Issues

The case raised three issues: (i) It is a justiciable matter? (ii) Is the scheme beyond the powers of the Pharmaceutical Society? (iii) Is it an unreasonable restraint of trade?

The judge outlined the constitution of the Society and the Statutory Committee, and said that evidence showed that the Society's code, "A statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct" had compelling force, most pharmacists regarding it as binding. On the question of whether it was a justiciable matter the judge said "If a professional body lays down a rule of conduct for its members, which is regarded as binding on them, then the courts of law have jurisdiction to inquire into the validity of the rule. As with the old guilds, so also with modern professional bodies. Their rules are only valid if they come within the powers granted to them by their charter. Suppose this Society were to make a rule that they would not admit a woman to membership, so that no woman could ever become a registered pharmacist. I have no doubt that the court would intervene and declare the rule to be invalid and compel the Society to admit her."

Take trading activities. Some professions have a rule prohibiting a member from carrying on a trade. That may be reasonable in the case of a profession like the legal profession. But it would be quite unreasonable in the case of the pharmaceutical profession.

Suppose this Society were to make a rule that no pharmacist should sell any goods other than pharmaceutical goods. Such a rule would put nearly every pharmacist out of business, because no pharmacist can make a living except by selling other goods. Such a rule would be unreasonable and bad. Any member affected could bring an action for a declaration that it was invalid and an injunction to restrain the Society from seeking to enforce it. He would not have to wait until he was brought before the Statutory Committee. He could bring his action at once so as to know where he stood. Not only a member, but a party interested could bring it, such as a company chemist, for the company is just as much affected as a member.

### Entitled to Know Where They Stand

So also with this proposed new rule under which the Council seeks to forbid the selling of non-traditional goods. The persons affected are entitled to know where they stand. In opening a new chemist's shop or extending their existing lines, they are entitled to know what goods they can sell. They should not be left in uncertainty. The courts can grant a declaration that the proposed rule is valid or is not valid; and, if invalid, it can grant an injunction to prevent the Council carrying it into effect."

Lord Denning then dealt with the *ultra vires* question, and said that, at the time the Charter was granted to the Society, it was well known that all retail pharmacists carried on a trade as well as a profession. "Yet the objects were expressly confined to 'their exercise of the profession of pharmacy'; that is, to the profession itself and not to the trade. That shows that the Society are concerned with the professional activities of the pharmacists and not with their trading activities. This distinction existed under the old Charter of 1843 and is retained by the new Charter of 1953. In *Jenkin v. Pharmaceutical Society*, the Society sought to regulate the hours of business, the wages and conditions of employment of pharmacists, and the prices charged for goods. Mr. Justice Peterson held that this was beyond their powers. The society accepted this decision. In consequence a trade union was formed called the National Pharmaceutical Union to control the trading activities."

Nevertheless, I do not think the Society is powerless in regard to trading activities. If and in so far as the trading activities of pharmacists are inconsistent with, or derogate from, the proper practice of the profession, then the Society has power to intervene to safeguard the interests of the profession. The Society can impose restraint on trading activities when such restraints are reasonable in the interests of the profession and reasonable in the interests of the public; but it cannot impose unreasonable restraints."



Mr. Justice Pennycuik had held that the Society ought to have pleaded the restraint was reasonable in the interests of the parties: and as that was not pleaded, the Society failed in their defence. Lord Denny said he approached the case somewhat differently. The restraint which is imposed by this new rule was not a voluntary restraint, such as was contained in a contract. It was not agreed to by all the members. There were 29,004 members. Only 5,026 voted for it. 1,346 voted against it. 22,242 did not vote at all. Yet those 22,242 would be bound by the new rule, and so would the company chemists who were not members at all. So far as all those were concerned, the restraint was involuntary. Such involuntary restraints fell under the general principle of the common law that all restraints of trade (which the law so much favours), if nothing more appear, were bad. It was for the party who imposed the restraint to set forth in his pleading the circumstances by evidence. Once the circumstances were established, it was a question of law for the Judge to decide whether they did or did not justify the restraint.

"There is no case in the books where this principle has hitherto been applied to professional bodies. But I see no reason why they should be exempt. If the Council of a professional body should make a rule which is in restraint of trade, they are as much subject to the law of the land as anyone else. They must set forth the circumstances which justify the restraint. The courts will then decide whether it is valid or not. It is valid if it is reasonable in the interests of the profession and also reasonable in the interests of the public; but it is invalid if it is unreasonable. It is different with trade unions, but that is only because Parliament has in their case sanctioned restraints of trade, no matter how unreasonable they may be.

#### Restrictions Must be Justified

But the professions have no exemption. If they impose restrictive practices on their members, they must be prepared to justify them. In this respect the principles of the common law run parallel with the statutory provisions of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956.

In the present case I think the Society ought to have set forth in their pleading the circumstances which justify the restraint: but I would not wish the case to go off on a pleading point. The circumstances on which they rely were fully canvassed before the Judge and we should consider them."

The suggestion that the selling of non-traditional goods distracted pharmacists from their pharmaceutical work was not supported by the evidence. Nor was the suggestion that the selling of non-traditional goods affected the number and quality of new entrants into the profession.

Of the suggestion that the selling of non-traditional goods affected the *status* of the pharmacist, Lord Denning remarked "the selling of non-traditional goods does not affect status any more than the selling of traditional goods. The president of the Society

himself is not only a pharmacist selling toilet articles and photographic goods: he is also an ophthalmic optician supplying spectacle frames and spectacles. The chairman of the Ethical Committee sells wines and spirits. The secretary of the Liverpool Branch sells greeting cards and vacuum flasks. When the leaders of the profession themselves go into trade in this way, it is difficult for them to say that it affects status." The proposed rule was too arbitrary and capricious. "If a chemist in one town sells handbags and greeting cards, why should not the chemist in the next town sell them also? If he is meeting fresh competition in toilet articles and films, why should he not switch over to vacuum flasks and electric blankets? I know that under the proposed new rule the Council is given a dispensing power. But it is in truth a licensing power giving them power to say in what goods a person shall or shall not trade. That is placing too arbitrary a power in their hands. The Courts cannot uphold it.

#### "Unreasonable"

For all these reasons the new rule is not reasonable in the interests of the profession. This makes it unnecessary for me to consider whether it is reasonable in the interests of the public. I have considerable doubt whether it is reasonable. If pharmacists are to be confined to traditional goods, it might lead to fewer pharmacies only available at great distances.

Enough to say that in my opinion the restraint of trade contained in the proposed new rule is unreasonable; and being unreasonable it is *ultra vires* the Society." The judge concluded "I expect that most people, when they go for their medicines, would prefer to go to an old-time chemist's shop with its green and red carboys in the window: but that is no longer possible. The chemist has to go into trade in order to live."

Agreeing, LORD JUSTICE DANCKWERTS commented "The moral of this case is that pharmacists cannot live by drugs alone. They would have to close their businesses if they were not able to sell the traditional goods and to sell, at least in many cases, the non-traditional goods which the public has become accustomed to buy in chemists' shops." The chemist's shop had not become the social centre that it had become in the United States of America, where the "teenage population gather for ice-cream sodas and other such things, and gossip". But it was undoubtedly a convenience to the general public to be able to buy cosmetics and many other classes of goods. That applied particularly to multiple stores. It would plainly be contrary to the interests of the public if chemists or pharmacists had to close down for financial reasons, and it obviously would be against the interests of the pharmacists if that should occur. The proposals failed to justify the restrictions which they attempted to impose. They were not in the interests of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society, and did not comply with the interests of the public. In the result they were invalid.

Also agreeing, LORD JUSTICE SACHS said "No one who has read the voluminous documentation put before the Court can doubt but that the raising of the status of pharmacists is a fundamental objective of the scheme. It is an objective which the Society have been pursuing over a great many years by seeking to impose ethical restrictions on the conduct of those engaged in pharmaceutical service . . .

No one who himself belongs to a profession can be otherwise than sympathetic to the attempts of another body of men to raise the status of their members, subject to one rather important consideration: the higher the standard the better for the public. That consideration may arise thus. The higher you raise the standard of qualifications and ethics, the higher will be the remuneration they may reasonably expect, irrespective of whether the standard is strictly necessary for the tasks in hand; and the more you restrict their opportunities to earn money by retail sales, the greater will be the difficulty in making a pharmaceutical service business economically attractive, and thus the less may become the number of pharmacies available to the public and the higher the dispensing charges which individuals or the National Health Service may have to pay to enable pharmacies to be economically viable."

#### No Charter Reference to Trading

Lord Justice Sachs went on to say that the Society had not sought at any stage before the passing of the motion of July 1965 to contest the validity of the judgment of Mr. Justice Peterson in the Jenkin case, nor was there any evidence of any attempt of the Society since then to exercise functions stated by that judgment to be *ultra vires*. "There is nothing in the new Charter that relates to trading activities and this seems to be a deliberate omission." Having in mind the possibility that the matter might be taken further, said Lord Justice Sachs, it seemed right for him to express his considerable doubts as to whether the motion was *intra vires* — quite apart from the restraint of trade points. "First, it does not seem to have concerned itself with an appropriate target. To draw a line in relation to trading activities that does not concern itself with the quality of the goods sold or the effect on the pharmaceutical service of selling them, seems curiously irrelevant. What is it in point to preclude a pharmacist from selling high-class binoculars or first-class watches — but to allow him to sell cheap cameras or the like toiletries? Secondly, the design of new pharmacies, if it has no relation to the physical needs of a pharmaceutical service, likewise seems irrelevant. The vast combined space that may be needed in a single hall by a big store for the sale of non-pharmaceutical goods such as toiletries and photographic wares would be permissible — however modest the available pharmaceutical service and however restricted the range of pharmaceutical goods: but the relatively small area required in village premises where it was sought to sell a few watches in



addition to pharmaceutical goods would have to be partitioned off.

Thirdly, one must look at the composite effect of the motion, coupled with the discretion left to the Council to make exceptions. When asked how this would affect the opening of new pharmacies in villages or small towns, Mr. McKinnon said that no doubt the particular needs of such places would be regarded when an application was made to sell additional ranges of goods so that a pharmacy might be economically viable. To my mind that would produce in effect a sort of licensing system by which the Council would decide what was needed in the light of evidence of local requirements. The Council has, however, been given no powers to act as a licensing authority—and whether or not it is reasonable that such an authority should exist, the Council would be stepping well outside their powers in seeking to act as such. Unqualified control of the design of premises is a function which likewise has not been allocated to them.

Lastly the scheme seeks in a rather devious way to put the Society in the position to exercise those powers and objects over trading interests which it deliberately abjured after the Jenkin decision, and which have no place amongst the objects set out in the 1953 Charter."

It was clear that the scheme was intended to be enforced by strong pressure on the part of the Council. On precedent a 90 per cent. compliance (perhaps even more) could be thus secured without resort to any form of process, "and it may be a very long time before the Council seek to risk embarking thereon, especially if they prefer first to secure a wide compliance by other means."

It was obviously essential that a man faced with the prospect of such pressure should be enabled at the earliest practicable opportunity to regulate his business affairs with knowledge of what in law are his rights. "Uncertainty and stagnation are to be deplored in business matters". Lord Justice Sachs agreed that the Courts could in their discretion grant such declarations or such injunctions as might in the circumstances be met, so that the owner of a chemist's business could ascertain what was his position and might not have to endure the harassment of unjustified pressure.

#### On Whom the Onus of Justification?

By what test could a restraint be justified, and on whom did the onus of justification lie? The learned trial Judge had held that two tests had to be satisfied: first, was it reasonable between the parties (i.e. the Society and its members); secondly was it in the public interest? He had further held that the onus as to the first lay on the Society, as to the second on the plaintiff. He had further held that, as the Society had not pleaded it was reasonable between the parties, and had refused so to plead, their case fell to the ground and he thus need not consider the public-interest issue.

It would be a matter of regret if the case had to turn on a pleading point; and it was not necessary that it should.

Nor, upon the facts as they had emerged from the oral evidence and the bulky documentation, was there any need to resort to the questions of onus of proof or even to discuss them except in relation to the pleadings.

#### Public Interest Issue

"Having regard, however, to the course the trial took at first instance in relation to this issue, I prefer to rest my judgment primarily on conclusions, reached without hesitation, on the public-interest issue—the second of the two tests. It is right, however, to add that, as regards the first test, I find it very difficult to see how, even if the course of the trial at first instance had been different, any further material could have emerged which could derogate from the cogency of that discussed in the judgment of the Master of the Rolls."

Much of the evidence and arguments touching public interest had related to the position of multiple-shop owners such as Boots and to great departmental stores such as Harrods. Such establishments were said to be concerned with between one-quarter and one-third of the turnover in pharmaceutical goods, and thus to form an important element in the pharmaceutical world. No less important, were the great number of pharmacies established in communities where the multiple-shop companies did not operate. To cause the only village chemist's business not to be economically viable or to prevent a second chemist opening could be a serious detriment to the community.

"Once it cannot be shown that the existing pharmaceutical service is such that the particular changes envisaged by the scheme would benefit the public, the way lies the more easily open to those who assert the scheme is not in the public interest. The trial Judge made no finding on this issue but the evidence, coupled with the findings of fact, express and implicit, made by him in other parts of his judgment lead me to the conclusion that the scheme is against the public interest," for four reasons. "First, the result of the scheme, if fully enforced, would increase the number of smaller pharmacies that would close for economic reasons, and would in due course lessen the profitability of many—'maybe a high proportion'—of the larger businesses that included a pharmaceutical service." It would in the long run tend to diminish the prospects of such salaries being paid to pharmacists as best attract new entrants into the profession, and in addition to increase the prices charged for dispensing to private customers and the National Health Service alike." Thirdly it would tend against the opening of new pharmacies and also the ability of existing pharmacies to compete with each other and to meet the wishes of the public—wishes that must vary according to what other shops were available in the locality. Finally there could be taken into account some of those factors discussed when considering the *ultra vires* issue, such as the curious irrelevancy of main facets of the scheme to the improvement of pharmaceutical service: and the undesirability of impos-

ing anything in the nature of a licensing system except under legislation.

Those factors to his mind far outweighed any advantage gained by increasing the status of pharmacists—assuming that such advantage could be said to be produced and assuming too that it was relevant. After agreeing that the appeal should be dismissed, Lord Justice Sachs added that there remained an important matter that had been canvassed as germane to some of the issues determined but did not call for a decision in the case. "It is, however, as well to mention it lest otherwise it should be said to have been implicitly decided. I refer to the position of the Statutory Committee, who have to determine what is misconduct under the provisions of the Acts *vis-à-vis* any rulings by or guidance given by the Council of the Society or its Ethical Committee as to the conduct of its members. Counsel for the Society and counsel for the plaintiff both stressed the independence of the Statutory Committee—indeed, that was one of the few points on which Counsel were agreed."

#### Two Sets of Function

The Council of the Society was in the difficult position of having to discharge functions placed upon it by two rather different types of instrument—a series of statutes passed for the protection of the public, and a Charter for the furtherance of the interests of what was now a profession. The two sets of functions were not necessarily fully coterminous. It followed that there might be a distinction between that conduct which an ethical committee would regard as undesirable between men independently carrying on a profession, and conduct that would result in an employee of a multiple stores being unfit to carry on his duties in its pharmaceutical department. The distinction was all the more relevant when it was borne in mind that the stores were not members of the Society but were yet liable to have their premises struck off the register; and also that the Acts contained no reference to trading in non-pharmaceutical goods, although, when they were passed, it was well known that trading in such goods was normally carried on in pharmacy premises. . . . The potential distinction existed and might one day come before the Courts for resolution.

It merely underlined the importance of a member of the Society being able to resort to the Courts so that he might know where he stood at law when pressure was being applied by the Society to enforce some ethical code to the detriment of his business. "I prefer, however, to make it plain that nothing in this judgment is intended to decide whether, if the scheme had been *intra vires* the Charter it would necessarily be enforceable under the provisions of Section 3 of the Pharmacy Act, 1954—that type of point is for the future. "Nor is anything in my judgment intended to assert that the inspectors of the Society have any statutory right to enter premises for the purpose of enforcing any rule unless it strictly pertained to the Society's function under the Acts."



## IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

AN appeal for a publicity campaign to secure more effective co-operation between the public and the police and other authorities in stamping out "the drug menace" was made by MR. W. F. M. MADDAN during a question to the Home Secretary, in which he pointed out the ignorance of the public about the steps that should be taken in an approach made to them to peddle or to take drugs. MR. ROY JENKINS (Home Secretary), in a written answer on January 26, said he proposed to invite the Advisory Committee on Drug Dependence to consider the need for such measures. To MR. F. A. JUDD, who asked the Home Secretary about the implementation of the Brain report recommendations, MR. JENKINS issued a written answer on January 26 to the effect that, following conferences of doctors experienced in the treatment of drug addiction, hospital authorities in the London area, where the problem was most acute, had been asked to provide facilities for the treatment of heroin addicts. The Home Secretary also said he proposed to issue general guidance to other hospital authorities.

Replying to another question from MR. F. A. JUDD, the Home Secretary said he was not contemplating any further measures of control of dangerous drugs "at the production or distribution stages."

### Oral Contraceptives

BARONESS SUMMERSKILL in the House of Lords on January 26 asked the Government when it was proposed to follow the example of the Food and Drug Administration of the United States of America, which required about twenty-three side effects to be listed in a folder accompanying every packet of the 8 brands of oral contraceptives on the market. LORD BESWICK (Parliamentary Under-secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs) said the Government had no such proposals. In the United Kingdom oral contraceptives were available only if supplied or prescribed by a doctor whose professional responsibility it was to give any advice or warnings he considered necessary to the patient. He later told Baroness Summerskill that it was wrong to say there were twenty-three side effects, nor did the document that was inserted into packets in the United States give such a list. It listed "twenty-three medical possibilities." LORD BESWICK added, "I should have thought the information would have been better provided by the doctor to the patient."

### Collection of Prescriptions by Children

MR. A. EADIE asked the Secretary of State for Scotland if he would review the existing law of Scotland in relation to children being allowed to collect "sometimes lethal drugs from chemists." MR. W. ROSS (Secretary of State, Scotland), in a written reply on January 27, said "I do not think there is a case for imposing a statutory limitation on the collection of prescriptions by children from pharmacies. I believe that chemists generally act

responsibly in this matter and exercise discretion, having regard to the nature of the drugs being supplied and the age of the children collecting them."

### Premium Gifts and Prizes

MR. ALFRED MORRIS asked the President of the Board of Trade if he would introduce legislation to deal with the growing practice of offering gifts and prizes to consumers and trade buyers, the cost of which was reflected in the price paid by the consumer. MR. G. DARLING (Minister of State, Board of Trade) in a written answer on January 25 pointed out that practices were only two among many methods of sales promotion with similar aims and effects. In his view they do not call for Government intervention.

### Foot-and-mouth Disease

IN a written reply to a question by MR. W. E. GARRETT on January 27, whether the Minister would make a further statement on his proposal to ask scientific experts to consider the problems arising in connection with the rare occurrence of a human case of foot-and-mouth disease, Mr. Frederick Peart (Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) said that Professor J. W. Howie (director of the Public Health Laboratory Service) and Sir William Weipers (director of Veterinary Education and Professor of Veterinary Surgery, Glasgow), had agreed to consider and report on whether the rare occurrence of a human case of the disease presented any problems on diagnosis, or necessitated any additional precautions to prevent spread of infection.

### Monopolies and Professions

MR. DOUGLAS JAY (President of the Board of Trade) announced on January 30 that he had decided to ask the Monopolies Commission to investigate restrictive practices within the professions. The Commission is to report on questions such as restrictions on entry, the practice of charging standard fees or commissions, the terms or conditions under which professional services are supplied, and restrictions on advertising. Mr. Jay said the intention was that the Commission should conduct as comprehensive a survey as possible of all professions, omitting from consideration practices expressly authorised by Statute or Royal Charter.

### Decimal Coinage

After having carefully considered all the representations put forward by special interests, the Government have concluded that the balance of arguments is in favour of the £1 as the major units, said LORD SHEPHERD in the House of Lords on January 30. The Government had made up its mind, but it was for Parliament finally to decide. Lord Shepherd was replying to LORD REDMAYNE, who had called attention to the advantages of the 10s. cent system of decimalisation. There were no new arguments, said Lord Redmayne, the Halsbury Committee and its minority group had done its

work too well. There were new situations (failing support for the "international" case for the £, and a growing body of opinion in favour of the 10s. system).

At the end of the debate LORD WINTERTOPM said the Government did not accept that the difficulties of the transitional period would be anything like as great as the critics of the £ system made out. When the time was ripe the Decimal Currency Board would launch a massive campaign of public education. There would be posters, broadcasts, lectures and films, and dual price labels in the shops. Every householder would be provided with a conversion table.

## LEGAL REPORTS

### Dispensing Error

DAMAGES of £200 were awarded at Birkenhead county court on January 23 against Mr. W. R. Wood, F.P.S., 98 Hoole Road, Woodchurch, Birkenhead, who was stated to have accidentally made up some corrosive wart-removing lotion instead of an ointment prescribed for dry skin. Eleven-year-old Susan Yarlett, Woodchurch, whose face and arms were marked after applying the lotion, claimed damages through her father against the chemist, who admitted liability. It was stated that, in July 1965, the child was suffering from patches of dry skin on the sides of her face and her arms, and the doctor prescribed a dilute mercury ointment. The prescription was taken to the chemist, who made up a corrosive wart-removing liquid. When the liquid was applied to the girl's face and arms, it burned, and about an hour afterwards the skin became red and swollen.

### Photos Wrongly Processed

DAMAGES of £100 were paid by Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2, to a man whose colour photos of his daughter's wedding reception were wrongly processed and spoiled. The father (Mr. Albert Brown, Poole, Dorset) sued Boots, Ltd., for that amount and the case was due to be heard at Poole county court on January 25. Instead, the claim was met in full (with costs) out of court. When the case was first mentioned in the county court in December 1966, Mr. John Donald (plaintiff's solicitor) said that a mistake had been made in processing the film, which had been handed in at the Boots branch High Street, Poole. It was, he said, a reversal colour film designed to produce transparencies, but it had been processed as a negative film and prints produced from it. Said Mr. Brown, "When my wife went to collect the colour slides an assistant handed her prints and said she was sorry and there had been a mistake and there would be no charge." At Boots, Ltd., headquarters it was said that the case was the first of its kind in which the company had been involved, but it was emphasised that Kodak, Ltd., and not Boots, Ltd., had agreed to settle the claim. "It was an act of service to the customer rather an admittance that anything had gone wrong during processing." The work had been carried



out by a subsidiary. In a statement to the Press Kodak, Ltd., ask for it to be made clear that—while the processing error was admitted—Mr. Brown's case was brought against Messrs. Boots and would have been decided on the basis of Boots' terms of processing as they appeared on the receipt handed to Mr. Brown. Those terms differed from those used by Kodak, Ltd. In view of legal considerations arising from that fact, and by arrangement with Messrs. Boots, the claim was settled by the subsidiary company. Messrs. Kodak stress that the particular facts of the case in no way detract from the effectiveness of the processing terms currently used by the company, or by its dealers and customers of subsidiary companies who use order pads issued by Kodak or its subsidiary companies. Those terms—which are typical of those used in the photographic trade—limit any liability to the retail cost of the material sent for processing, copying or printing, and remain unaltered.

## COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

**GLAXO FOODS (IRELAND), LTD.**—Mr. Thomas Kenneth Weir, M.A., B.Comm., LL.B., has been appointed a director.

**DIXOR, LTD.**—Dividend for 1966 is 1½ per cent. (20 per cent. including 7½ per cent. for tax reasons). Profits, £15,979 before depreciation, £1,182 (£1,215) and tax £5,959 (£5,857).

**YARDLEY & CO., LTD.**—The bid to acquire the company made by British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. (C. & D., January 7, p. 5), has been raised by £3.7m. to £26.5m.

**ROSEDALE PRODUCTS, LTD.**—The company are to acquire from Nestle-LeMur, Inc., New York, their British distributing offshoot, Fassett & Johnson, Ltd. The sum involved is said not to have been finalised.

**BOWMANS CHEMICALS, LTD.**—Turnover for year ended October 31, 1966, increased by £79,683 over the preceding year to £555,942 of which £193,061 represented exports. An unchanged total dividend of 13½ per cent. is proposed.

**J. R. GEIGY, A.G., Basle, Switzerland.**—Turnover in 1966, at almost £167m. was up 12 per cent. over 1965. A gross dividend of Sw. Fr. 36 per share is to be proposed unchanged from last year, although the company raised its capital in 1966 by Sw. Fr. 22m. to Sw. Fr. 92m.

**HICKSON & WELCH (HOLDINGS), LTD.**—Group net profit attributable rose from £834,845 to £960,625 in the year ended September 30, 1966; the dividend is held at 15 per cent. Profit of the group rose from £1,374,306 to £1,590,975, after depreciation of £317,627 (£286,969). Tax charged is £576,240 (£501,036) and minority interests £54,110 (£38,452).

**BORAX (HOLDINGS), LTD.**—Group sales in the year ended September 30, 1966, rose by 1½ per cent. and profit before tax, from £4,765,830 to £5,405,982. A substantial increase in

tax, £2,423,160 (£1,548,606), leaves the net balance at £2,982,822 (against £3,217,224). The dividend is held at 16 per cent., with a final of 11 per cent. Actual external sales came to £43.6m. Neither sales nor trading profits of Spencer Chapman and Messel appear in the Borax group figures—this is now a trade investment.

**WELLCOME FOUNDATION, LTD.**—The following changes in responsibilities for a number of parent board directors under the chairmanship of Sir Michael Perrin, became effective on February 1:—Dr. D. E. Wheeler (previously managing director) is appointed a deputy chairman with special responsibilities for group functions; Mr. A. A. Gray is appointed a deputy chairman with special responsibilities for the group's animal and veterinary business throughout the world; Dr. F. Wrigley (previously overseas director) is appointed a deputy chairman with special responsibilities for the group's world-wide business in human medicines; Dr. D. W. Adamson, in addition to his responsibility for all aspects of research will also have responsibility for development throughout the group; Mr. H. B. Lomas (previously home director) will be responsible for production throughout the group, including central engineering and buying services.

## BUSINESS CHANGES

**UNION CARBIDE, LTD.** (a subsidiary of Union Carbide Corporation), is changing the official name of the company to Union Carbide U.K., Ltd.

**MR. T. G. BOOTH, B. PHARM., F.P.S.**, has acquired the pharmacy of Jones & Riley (Chemists), Ltd., 2 Victoria Road, Guiseley, Leeds, and is trading under his own name.

## Appointments

**H. J. ELLIOTT, LTD., Treforest, Glamorgan.** have appointed Mr. E. Phillips their assistant sales manager. Mr. A. G. Clarke quality control manager and Mr. R. Giles product planning manager.

## OVERSEAS VISITS

**MR. R. E. ABLETT** (veterinary divisional manager, Crookes Laboratories, Ltd.), Basingstoke, Hants, flew to America on January 25. In twenty days he will be visiting manufacturers of pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations in Kalamazoo, Denver, Des Moines, New York and St. Joseph and will call at Washington to see Government officials. In addition he will be calling at Toronto, Canada, also to meet manufacturers.

THE team representing the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry now visiting Middle-east countries (see C. & D., January 28, p. 77) consists of Messrs. G. W. Nosotti (leader) (head, export department, William R. Warner & Co., Ltd.); W. L. Jeffrey, M.P.S. (general sales manager, overseas division, Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.); A. Steven (assistant manager, international department, Riker Laboratories); H. Watkins (export supervisor and manager, medical

export department, Ward Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd.); and J. M. Kirkness, M.A. (deputy secretary, A.B.P.I.).

## PERSONALITIES

**MR. W. D. BEWICK, M.P.S.**, although retired from business (C. & D., November 12, 1966, p. 466), continues in his social welfare work. A month ago he presented his forty-first annual Christmas concert at the miners' welfare home, Troon, when opportunity was taken to pay tribute to him for the work he had put into the concerts throughout the years. On behalf of the artists who had appeared at various times he was presented with a transistor radio, from the miners a gift voucher and from the National Coal Board a cheque.



**RETIREMENT PRESENTATION:** Mr. A. S. Palmer, who recently retired from his position as cashier at Thomas Morson & Son, chemical manufacturers of Enfield, after completing fifty years' service with the company, is shown receiving from Mr. G. T. Morson, the company's managing director, a gold watch and tie clasp presented to him to mark the occasion.

**MR. C. H. SMITH**, marketing director, CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., has retired after 44 years' service. When he joined CIBA the present pharmaceutical company was a department of the Clayton Aniline Co., London. He worked first in the advertising department, and later as a representative. After the 1935-45 war, Mr. Smith rejoined CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., at Horsham, and held successively the posts of export sales manager, sales manager, general sales manager, and marketing director. Mr. Smith has been presented with an antique writing desk by his fellow staff members, a silver bowl by the company, and a silver salver by his fellow directors and the management committee.

**MR. S. P. S. ANDREW** of the agricultural division, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Billingham, has been appointed external professor to the department of chemical engineering. The appointment takes effect from January and Professor Andrew will give expert guidance on the department's future research programme and will give lecture courses to both undergraduate and advanced groups. Professor Andrew was educated at Durham University, where he was awarded a first class honours degree in mechanical engineering. Later he gained first-class honours in chemical engineering at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Professor Andrew, who is manager of the division's catalytic process research group, played a key part in the development



of the I.C.I. steam-naphtha reforming process.

MR. C. HUMBLE, a partner in the firm of Priestman & Humble, Penrith, Cumberland, has been elected president of the town's chamber of trade. Mr. Humble was a student at Herriot Watt College, Edinburgh, 1938-40. On qualifying as a pharmacist he returned to Penrith before joining the Royal Air Force. Upon demobilisation he qualified as an optician and became a partner with William Anthony Priestman, later to become Priestman & Humble. Mr. Humble is a past-chairman of the East Cumberland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and is a member of the Pharmaceutical Committee of the Cumberland Executive Council. Mr. Humble takes over the office in the chamber of trade from another pharmacist, Mr. T. J. Dods.

## DEATHS

BROOKS.—On January 14, Mr. William Garrett Brooks, M.P.S., 28 Salem Road, Burbage, nr. Hinckley, Yorks. Mr. Brooks qualified in 1904.

BROWN.—Recently Mr. Peter Kinnmonth Brown, M.P.S., 98 East Claremont Street, Edinburgh. 7. Mr. Brown qualified in 1909.

COOK.—On January 15, Mr. William Percival Cook, M.P.S., 434 Penn Road, Wolverhampton, Staffs. Mr. Cook qualified in 1908.

FRANCIS.—On January 12, Mr. Hubert Schofield Francis, M.P.S., 53 Hope Street, Wrexham, Denbighs. Mr. Francis qualified in 1922.

GRAY.—On January 20, Mr. James Percy Gray, Sundial, Higher Drive, Dawlish, South Devon. Mr. Gray qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1925 and retired in 1958.

HORROCKS.—On January 16, Mr. Vincent Sims Horrocks, M.P.S., 23 Cavendish Street, Leigh, Lancs. Mr. Horrocks qualified in 1933.

HOWELL.—Recently, Mr. Lancelot Joseph Howell, M.P.S., 54 Bridge Street, Newport, Mon. Mr. Howell qualified in 1921.

ISAACS.—On January 26 Dr. Alick Isaacs, F.R.S., discoverer of interferon

and a leading virologist. Dr. Isaacs became head of the virology division of the National Institute for Medical Research in 1961. Later he was appointed head of the Laboratory for Research on Interferon, and was elected F.R.S. in 1966. Dr. Isaacs will be remembered by pharmacists who attended the Portsmouth meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1961, when he gave the inaugural conference lecture: "A Round Unvarnished Tale", describing the research work on interferon and the practical prospects.

IVES.—On January 10, Mr. Benjamin Charles Ives, M.P.S., 6 The Crescent, Adel, Leeds, 16. Mr. Ives qualified in 1932.

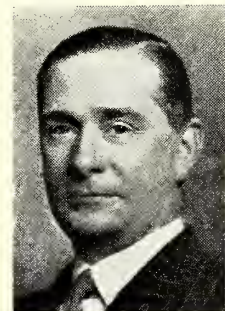
JAMES.—Suddenly on January 16, Mr. Gareth Lloyd Jones, M.P.S., 9 Tanbryn Street, Aberdare, Glam. Mr. Jones qualified in 1938.

KEYWORTH.—On December 29, 1966, Mr. John Norman Keyworth, M.P.S., 76 Bedford Avenue, Barnet, Herts. Mr. Keyworth qualified in 1926.

KNOWLES.—On January 16, Mr. James Knowles, M.P.S., 10 Green Lanes, West Ewell, Surrey. Mr. Knowles qualified in 1922.

MURRAY.—On January 8, Mr. Robert Murray, M.P.S., 15 Woodvale Avenue, Bearsden, Dunbartons. Mr. Murray qualified in 1915.

PHILLIPSON.—Suddenly, on January 30, Mr. William Edmund Phillipson, M.P.S., 1 Ruthin Avenue, Al-



lington, Middleton, Lancs, formerly chief pharmacist, Crumpsall Hospital, Manchester, 8, and a well known and popular figure in Manchester pharmacy.

Mr. Douglas Clarke (Group Chief Pharmacist, Crumpsall Hospital), writes: It is with great regret that I write on the death of my predecessor and personal friend, Mr. W. E. (Bill) Phillipson. A veteran of the 1914-18 war, Mr. Phillipson came to Crumpsall Hospital in 1922 after two years at Walton Hospital, Liverpool, and remained there until he retired in 1961 except for a period during 1939-45 when he was seconded to Civil Defence. During the early 1930's he was largely responsible for founding the Manchester branch of the Guild of Public Pharmacists, and for several years he was a member of the Guild's Council. On his retirement he was appointed an honorary member of the Guild, and a few years later was awarded the Evans medal for his services to hospital pharmacy. During his retirement Mr. Phillipson maintained his close contact with the hospital world by remaining a member of the technical advisory panel in pharmacy, Manchester Regional Board, and by becoming a member of the Springfield Hospital Management Committee, of whose supplies and catering committee he was chairman, an office for which

he was well qualified, as those of us who were lucky enough to have enjoyed his cooking could well testify. A regular attendee at British Pharmaceutical Conference meetings and at congresses of the International Pharmaceutical Federation, he was also an enthusiastic golfer, making him an appropriate choice as chairman of the golfing committee for the Manchester Conference meeting in 1966. Bill Phillipson is survived by his widow and daughter, with whom the Manchester pharmacists share their loss. He will be missed by his many friends in all branches of pharmacy.

PRATT.—On January 14, Mr. John Frederick Pratt, F.P.S., 23 Cherry Tree Avenue, Dover, Kent. Mr. Pratt qualified in 1925.

RAYNER.—On January 16, Mr. Thomas W. Rayner (chairman and managing director of Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., until his retirement in 1960), aged seventy-one. Starting his pharmaceutical career as an apprentice in 1914, Mr. Rayner joined Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., to whose Canadian company he was later transferred as a sales representative. In 1923 he was appointed that company's sole representative for the United States, with headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1928 he joined the H.K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia to form an English subsidiary to be known as the H.K. Mulford Co., Ltd., with himself as managing director. Following the merger of H.K. Mulford with Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., and the subsequent merger with Merck & Co., Inc., Mr. Rayner continued to lead the company in England until 1960, when he retired to Canada with Mrs. Rayner, who survives him.

RICHARDS.—On August 16, 1966, Mrs. Eva Muriel Richards, M.P.S., 18 High Street, May Bank, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. Mrs. Richards qualified in 1932.

ROSE.—Recently Mr. George Benjamin Rose, M.P.S., 252 Cowley Road, Oxford, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Rose qualified in 1912. The following year he took over a business in Bullingdon Road, and was actively engaged in his two businesses in Cowley Road and Oxford Road, Cowley, until shortly before his death. Mr. Rose was a past chairman of the local pharmaceutical Committee and past chairman of the Oxford Chemists Association.

ROTHNIE.—Suddenly on January 24, Mr. James Abercromby Rothnie, M.P.S., 32 Russel Street, Falkirk, Stirlings. Mr. Rothnie qualified in 1910.

SOWDEN.—On January 20, Mr. Harold Sowden, M.P.S., 73 Bowling Hall Road, Bradford, 4. Mr. Sowden qualified in 1912.

TAYLOR.—On January 18, Mr. Frank Daniel Taylor, M.P.S., Victoria Hospital, Whalley Road, Accrington, Lancs. Mr. Taylor qualified in 1928.

WELLS.—On December 8, Mr. James Wells, M.P.S., 71 London Road, St. Albans, Herts. Mr. Wells qualified in 1920.

WHISTLER.—On January 22, Mr. Harold Whistler, M.P.S., Manthorpe Lodge, Old Balderton, Newark, Notts. Mr. Whistler qualified in 1922.





## TRADE NOTES

**Discontinued.**—Pharmaceutical Products, Ltd., 44 Magdalen Street, Norwich, Nor 95A, have discontinued issuing Épicaffneine, 3-oz.

**Sole Selling Agents.**—Roy Aitken & Co., 18 Regent Street, London, S.W.1, are now sole selling agents for the Denman range of brushes.

**A 24-tablet Pack.**—Following the recent successful launch of the 12-tablet pack of Sovol, Carteret Products, Wear Bay Road, Folkestone, Kent, are now bringing out a 24-tablet pack.

**Change of Distributor.**—Since January 1 McClure, Young & Co., Ltd., Standard Road, Park Royal, N.W.10, have been the distributors of Actif capsules and No paine first-aid medicated spray bandage.

**Agents in Scotland.**—H. E. Daniel, Ltd., London, S.E.19, have appointed Mavor & Co. (Produce), Ltd., 226 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2, to act on their behalf as agents in Scotland for the sale of pharmaceutical essential oils, crude drugs, gums, balsams, etc.

**Stocks Available.**—Sépépharm, Ltd., 16 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1. British agents for *L'Equilibre Biologique*, S.A., Amilly, France, manufacturers of Trophysan, Lipiphysan, etc., advise that their distributors, Martindale Samore, Ltd., are maintaining larger stocks of those products than formerly, and that all preparations in Sépépharm's range are available through all normal wholesale channels.

### Competitions

**"Holiday with the Stars".**—First prize in a competition run by Clairrol, Ltd., 66 Baker Street, London W.1, in October 1966, a holiday in Venice during the 1967 Venice film festival was won by Miss Joy Shepperson (D. S. Benton, Ltd., 78 High Street, Ramsey, Hunts). Second prize went to Mrs. Ladell (Parry & Large, 10 King Street, Thetford, Norfolk).

**Tulip-time Week-end as Prize.**—Prize in the 1967 "Miss Andre Philippe" competition, 1967, organised by Andre Philippe, Ltd., London, S.W.6, is a luxury week-end in Holland during tulip-time, with first-class air

travel and hotel, night tour of the canals, going-away suit, casket of company's products, etc., and £100 spending money. A showcard with entry-form "dispenser" is available from the company. Closing date is March 31. Finals are on April 15.

**"Your Dream Come True."**—Horlicks, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, are launching their biggest ever national consumer promotion by individually packing their 1-lb. Horlicks (plain) in a carton that carries full details of a competition and an entry form. In the competition are £7,000 worth of prizes, including a £1,000 first, four second of £250 and 1,000 of £5. The promotion is supported by advertisements in the *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Express* and *Radio Times* and on commercial radio. The competition closes on April 30.

**Majorca Holiday for Two.**—Beecham Foods, Ltd., Great West Road Brentford, Middlesex, are offering sixty spring holidays to stockists of Lucozade, Lemben and Ribena in a competition that lasts for ten weeks until



March 11. Dealers who order a minimum of 1 gross of those products are entitled to one entry; additional entries may be had for every extra gross. Details and entry forms are obtainable from the company's representatives. The sixty winners will fly out on a week's holiday for two with all expenses paid at a luxury hotel at Arenal, near Palma, Majorca.

### Bonus Offers

**RAYETTE DIVISION** of Rayette-Faberge, Ltd., Slough, Bucks. Aqua Net hair-pray sachet refill: fifteen invoiced as twelve. Until February 24.

**VITAMINS, LTD.**, 23 Upper Mall, London, W.6. Bemax. 8s. 3d. off order for 3 doz. small; 7s. 6d. off order for eighteen large; 8s. off order for twenty-four small and six large; 7s. 9d. off order for twelve each size. Till February 11. [Corrected note].

**COSMETIQUE VIGDOR (LONDRES), LTD.**, 40 Lyon Street, London, N.1. Ebnat Swiss precision-made pure-bristle toothbrushes. Thirteen dozen invoiced as twelve dozen (revolving display piece sent with initial gross). Introductory bonus. [Corrected note]

### Premium Offers

**ARONDE LABORATORIES, LTD.**, Sherbourne Avenue, Binstead, Ryde, Isle of Wight. Bottle of hand cream with each 5s. 11d. Cosmetic bag in nylon or satin.

## NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

### PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

**An Additional Strength.**—Rybar Laboratories, Ltd., 6 Park Avenue, Tankerton, Kent have added a new Folex product, Folex-350, containing 300 mgm. of ferrous gluconate and 350 micrograms of folic acid in each tablet. The question of the optimum dose of folic acid for the prevention of megaloblastic anaemia of pregnancy, they say, has not been easy to establish, but recent work has suggested that not less than 300 micrograms and not more than 400 micrograms daily may be considered as adequate. Dosage of new product is one tablet daily throughout pregnancy. Packs are bottles containing fifty and 500 tablets. The original Folex (containing a therapeutic dose of folic acid) remains available for the treatment of confirmed cases of megaloblastic anaemia and for practitioners who prefer to rely on the larger dose of folic acid.

### COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

**Powder Rouge with Brush.**—A new presentation Orlane powder rouge with brush say the distributors Sirex, Ltd., Spirella House, Oxford Circus, London, W.1, "irresistible as well as indispensable." The product is in three shades: No. 2 ("a youthful, gay pink for radiance"); No. 3 ("delicate beige-pink for highlights"); and No. 5 ("deep golden-pink for shading"). The tortoiseshell case is decorated with the Orlane "rose" motif in gold, and contains a large mirror, cake of powder rouge, and pony-hair brush.

**Now Into Lancashire.**—Beecham Toiletry Division are introducing to the Lancashire television area Silvikrin

hairspray, which had its first test market in Yorkshire. In that area the product achieved, say the manu-



facturers, a 10 per cent. share of the market amongst chemists. The product is described as a high-quality spray in an attractive can at a low price.

**Body Cosmetics from Switzerland.**—Now available in Great Britain from the distributors, Halter Promotions, Ltd., 89 Wilton Road, London, S.W.1, are the Bailli series of body cosmetics. Bailli foam bath emulsion with wheat-germ oil is claimed "a foam bath of much finer quality than any other produced and a complete body cleanser in itself without the necessity of using soap during the bath." The product is made in five assorted colours and







perfumes: Green (pine with assorted herbs), orange (with jasmine petals), yellow (verbena), blue (with seaweed extract), and violet (mountain lavender). For full effect, Bailli is poured round the bath plug so that the full stream of water hits it to produce the foam. The product is presented in packs of three sizes: B2 for two baths; B20 for twenty baths, and B80 for eighty baths. Bailli creme bath is for massaging into the skin before bathing. It is an emulsion containing vegetable (including wheat-germ) oils and essences. It is understood to leave no scum around the side of the bath but in fact to act as a bath cleanser, softening hard water. The product is available in three varieties: Amber bottle (orange with jasmine petals), green bottle (rosamarin), and brown bottle (sandalwood). The unbreakable bottles are in two sizes: C3 for three to four baths; C12 for twelve baths.

**Clear Hair Cream.** — Bristol-Myers Co., Ltd., 40 South Audley Street, London, W.1, have started a massive national television campaign for their new clear hair cream Score. From their experience with Vitalis liquid hairdressing the makers are confident that Score, which has been a great success, they state, in Canada, America and Australia, will take a major share of the expanding market for hair preparations in Great Britain. The product is described as a thixotropic

The packs are unbreakable tubes of two sizes (38 gm. and 80 gm.).

**Shampoos in a "Feminine" Pack.** — New Ambray shampoos in salon-size bottles by E. R. Holloway, Ltd., Hatfield, Herts, have recently been introduced by Ambray in a pack design that has been given a new look to ensure easy recognition. Its feminine appeal is enhanced by a satin bow on every bottle, which is of plastic



"squeeze" type (no danger of breakage, no chipped hand basins); the cap is fixed on to the bottle so that it cannot get lost. Varieties are "family," egg and lemon, medicated and French rose of different formula from the previous Ambray shampoos, giving a richer lather and considerably more per bottle. A shelf/counter card is included with every introductory box of assorted shampoos.

**A Companion to the Gel.** — Formulated for use as a companion product to Dippity-do gel, a new Dippity-do hairspray has been launched by the



Toni Co., Hawley Lane, Farnborough, Hants. The spray is understood to have special anti-damp properties achieved by the use of a film former recently developed in the company's research laboratories. The product has a pleasant fresh perfume and is available in two formulations: pastel pink for regular and clear green for extra holding.

**Swiss Hand Treatment.** — A hand treatment that "proved itself in the rigours of an Alpine winter" and is claimed as "something different from an ordinary hand cream" has been brought to Britain by Fulford Wil-



liams (International), Ltd., Cornwall Road, Hatch End, Middlesex. It is the Barret hand treatment cream, whose feature is the speed with which it works ("overnight results are common"). The cream is economical in use, only a little being massaged into the hands. Barret is a blend of twenty-four ingredients. The pack is a 30-gm. tube in carton, issued twelve to a counter-display outer.

**For Brush-on Make-ups.** — Success with the company's new Brush-on make-ups has led Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10, to create a new "bare-boned" look with a new make-up, Brush-alive, comprising three new Brush-on "shape-and-shaders". The three items are Brush-alive contour shadow ("Pink Blush"), a deep sun-warmed colour to



brush on a shaped shadow; Brush-alive complexion shadow in natural, beige, brunette and tan shades; and Brush-alive translucent colour ("à la nude") described as a soft shade that is "no colour at all", to shape and highlight the face with a translucent gleam.



oil-in-water emulsion that spreads easily to keep hair firmly in place and "natural-looking." It is clear and non-greasy, and claimed the ideal hair dressing for modern hair styles. The product mixes readily with water (and in fact performs more effectively when applied to slightly moistened hair).



## Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

### "N. P." Labelling

SIR.—A prescription recently presented for dispensing called for "Tab. Amytal  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. N.P. Mitte 60." The prescription was duly dispensed and labelled "Tab. Amytal  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr." The patient returned shortly afterwards bitterly complaining that the bottle contained only sixty tablets although the label clearly stated half a gross. A little learning is indeed a dangerous thing.

A. LEITER,  
London, N.12

### Rota-hour Sales

SIR.—I was rather amused to read the letter from Joseph Soap. Hasn't he read in the papers of the court case where it was decided that the chemist does not earn his living by dispensing and selling drugs, but finds it necessary to sell handbags, electric torches, etc., as well. Can he then blame the chemist in question, whose assistant was allowed (even encouraged) to build up a toilet business with customers whom they may not see again, and, but for the rota, might not have seen at all? In my town a new branch of a chemist company has opened up and I am informed that its stock of pop records is over 10,000. Cannot he remember the C.F. scheme, when it was decided that girls in grocers' shops were just as capable of selling "patent" medicines as a pharmacist or any of his assistants, however experienced? Cannot chemists realise that, if it wasn't for the wider distribution of "patent" medicines in bazaars and grocers' shops all over the country, they would not be allowed to handle such dangerous drugs as aspirin, phenacetin and quinine without a doctor's prescription?

STILL VERY RESIGNED

SIR.—I can sympathise with the sentiments expressed by my near namesake, Joseph Soap (C. & D., January 28, p. 84) on "Cash in the Till." If the Ministry of Health paid pharmacists an adequate return for their work and responsibility in connection with N.H.S. dispensing, there would be no necessity to sell anything and everything during the rota hour. Do the two dispensers and the girl assistant share the ten shillings for the evening's work between them, or do they receive considerably more for their "overtime?" If the latter, then the proprietor is providing a rota service for something less than nothing! No trade unionist would accept our conditions of service and pay. A house divided against itself cannot stand and that, of course, is how the Ministry have got us just where they want us. However, "the fault, dear Brutus, lies not in our stars but in ourselves, that we are underlings." It was quite a shock to learn that there is another "Joseph Soap" in pharmacy, as I was under the impression that I was the only one, though I usually spell my name

JOSEPH SOPE

SIR, — Your correspondent Joseph Soap (I hope that is his real name) has certainly aired things a little when he started the argument about the old problem "to sell or not to sell" when on rota. I do not agree with any of the arguments stated in his letter, which to my mind is a lot of rubbish. Who is to say when a medicine is not a medicine, especially in these days when a high proportion of counter lines contain "wonder" ingredients such as CPC, ABC, XYZ and other assorted balderdash. The dividing line is so thin that sooner or later the hypersensitive "ethical" pharmacist is going to have a mental breakdown when faced with such a decision. The statement that the pharmacist in this case is a greedy person is too harsh by far. He is probably trying hard to steer a smooth passage between pure ethics and bazaar technique. Perhaps a hair dye is not so important as an EC10 for hypochondriacal *malaise*, but think of the psychological trauma to the mind if the hair has to remain undyed for another day! The retail chemist is primarily a trader (that has been publicly stated recently by learned judges) and the sooner people like "Joseph Soap" realise this the better. Dispensing as I know it has deteriorated over the past ten years or so to a ludicrous position. It was summed up well by Marghanita Laski in a magazine article, when she said that present-day dispensing consisted of . . . pouring a liquid from a large named bottle into a smaller un-named one. The idea that the rota service after normal hours is solely for urgently required medicines is laughable when one considers the amount of tranquillisers, pick-me-ups and sedatives dispensed during this period, night after night and generally to the same people. No, Mr. J. Soap, I do not agree with your point of view; so if your intention was to "stir things up a bit" you have succeeded.

PROFESSIONAL TRADER

### PRESCRIPTION POSER

EVEN a little previous experience of the prescriber's handwriting seems to offer no advantage in trying to decipher the prescription reproduced below, which was sent in by an Essex pharmacist.

*Brutus. Pm.*  
*une 62.*  
*49*

### Appreciated

WHILE in pharmacy I found THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST most useful

and in particular the Price List was invaluable.—S.A.K.

IN view of the fact that I am retired and no longer in business, I do not wish to renew my subscription. I have always found THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST most interesting and helpful, and regret that it has been necessary for me to take this step. Please accept my best wishes for the future.—L.W.

## BRANCH EVENTS

### THAMES VALLEY

#### Talk on National Trust

THE history of the National Trust was related to members of the Thames Valley Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at a recent meeting, by MRS. M. MCGREGOR. She said that the Trust could be described "as one of the great success stories of the past seventy or eighty years." Stressing that it was an entirely voluntary society and not a Government department (as was so often thought) she said it had been founded by three people in 1895. From 1895 to 1935 the predominating influence in its growth was the effect of the industrial revolution in England and Wales, coupled with the National Trust Act of 1907, which enabled the Trust to purchase, preserve and maintain land and small buildings for the benefit of the nation as a whole. The second phase began in 1937 when, through the initiative of the Marquis of Lothian, the County House Act was passed by Parliament, enabling the Trust to purchase further properties and buildings with Government financial aid. Third and most recent development was the passing in 1947 of The Land Tax Act. The formation of the National Parks Commission — a separate body — had also enabled the Trust to widen its horizons. Mrs. McGregor illustrated various types and periods of architecture and concluded by showing colour transparencies of woods, nature reserves, lakes, national parks, cottages and windmills, all part of the responsibility placed on the National Trust. Mrs. McGregor was thanked by Mr. J. A. PLUNDERLEITH.

## N.H.S. STATISTICS

IN BURNLEY during August 1966, contractors dispensed 47,094 prescriptions (31,158 forms) at a total cost of £25,574. Average cost per prescription was 130.33d.

IN ENGLAND during September 1966 contractors dispensed 19,013,769 prescriptions (12,435,429 forms). Total costs were £10,173,516, averaging 128.41d. per prescription.

IN PLYMOUTH contractors received £55,430 for dispensing 102,237 prescriptions (65,289 forms) during October 1966. Average cost per prescription 130.12d.

IN BIRKENHEAD 81,491 prescriptions (50,709 forms) were dispensed during September 1966 at a total cost of £41,615. Average total cost per prescription 122.56d.

Contractors in GREAT YARMOUTH dispensed 26,316 prescriptions (17,006 forms) during September 1966. Total costs were £16,903, averaging 154.15d. per prescription.





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## Judgment and New Problems

THE dichotomy of the pharmacist in retail practice, acting as he does in the dual capacity of professional man and trader, was thrown into relief in the judgment in the *Dickson v. Pharmaceutical Society* case, when three appeal judges rejected on January 26 the Society's appeal against the judgment given last year by Mr. Justice Pennycuik (*C. & D.*, July 2, 1966, p. 4).

Lord Denning (Master of the Rolls), giving his judgment, expressed the view that "the chemist has to go into trade in order to live and once he goes into trade it is for him to decide what goods he shall sell. His colleagues cannot say to him 'You must trade in these goods and not in those'. That would be too great an interference with his freedom."

His Lordship considered the three issues: Was the proposed rule a justiciable matter; was the theme beyond the Society's powers?; and was it an unreasonable restraint of trade? On the first, Lord Denning said that the court could declare that the rule was valid or not valid, and if invalid could grant an injunction to prevent Council from carrying it into effect. He decided that the objects of the Society were expressly confined — even in its most recent Charter — to the exercise of the profession of pharmacy, and that, he said, showed that the Society was not concerned with the trading activities of the pharmacist. If a Council of the Society, in order to safeguard or improve professional standards, made a rule that was in restraint of trade, it must justify the restraint, and the courts were then required to decide whether the rule was valid or not. "It is valid if it is reasonable in the interests of the profession and also in the interests of the public; but it is invalid if it is unreasonable." Lord Denning decided that the new rule was not reasonable in the interests of the profession and therefore *ultra vires* the Society.

Lord Justice Danckwerts, concurring, pointed out that it was a convenience to the public to be able to buy from the pharmacy cosmetics and many other classes of goods. "It would be contrary to the public interest if chemists or pharmacists had to close down for financial reasons, and it would obviously be against the interest of the pharmacists if that occurred". The rules or principles of professional bodies often did involve restraints of trade, but they all had to be justified on established principles. His view was that the Council's present proposals were not in the interest of members of the Society and did not comply with the public interest. They were therefore invalid.

Lord Justice Sachs was of the opinion that the motion would cause the Council to become a "sort of licensing authority," in which event they would be stepping well outside their powers. He added "Moreover, unqualified control of the design of premises is a function which likewise has not been allocated to them." From the public-interest aspect Lord Justice Sachs considered that the motion, if fully enforced, would cause an increase in the rate of closure of the smaller pharmacies and lessen the profitability of other businesses, diminish salaries and increase the prices charged for dispensing to private customers and the National Health Service. After agreeing with the Master of the Rolls that the appeal should be dismissed, Lord Justice Sachs then dealt with important aspects of the case that had been discussed but had not called for any decisions. In a reference to the difficult position of the Council, functioning as it did under both Charter and Statutes, he said "the two sets of functions are not fully co-terminous." There was a possibility that the Ethical Committee might apply separate standards to independent and to employee pharmacists. The potential distinction existed and might one day come before the Courts for resolution. That underlined the importance of a member's ability to resort to the courts, when the Society attempted to enforce an ethical code that might be to the detriment of his business.

Lord Justice Sachs's final comment concerned the statutory rights of the Society's inspectors. He said his remarks were not intended to assert that the inspectors had any statutory right to enter premises for the purpose of enforcing any rule other than one strictly pertaining to the Society's functions under the Acts.

Since the case is likely to go to appeal to the House of Lords and must therefore be taken to be, to some extent, *sub judice*, we feel that our comments on many aspects of the case are under some restraint. It is legitimate and relevant to say, however, that the judgment has raised many problems of vital interest to the Society and to its membership. Although some have been solved, a number of other questions have been spotlighted but left unanswered.

## Pharmaceutical Exports Booming

UNITED Kingdom exports of pharmaceutical and medicinal products reached a record value of £73,120,000 during 1966. That total was 11 per cent. higher than in 1965, which in turn was 13 per cent. up on 1964. The figure quoted represents the total for division 54 of the Overseas Trade Accounts (H.M. Stationery Office, price 30s.), and includes about £6 million for medicated and non-medicated surgical dressings but not shipments of a number of pharmaceutical chemicals in bulk, such as aspirin, barbiturates and sulphonamides, which for reasons known only to the Board of Trade, are attached to another division. The latter are included, however, in the table below, which gives export-import values for the month of December 1966 and the years 1966 and 1965 of division 54.

In 1966 the Irish Republic, with purchases worth £4.4 million, was Britain's best customer, beating Australia (hitherto the top market) into second place. Exports to France (which emerges in third place) were valued at £3.5 million followed closely by Nigeria (£3.4 million). Exports to the European Economic Community countries (£10.5 million) showed an increase of



12 per cent. over 1965 and represented over 14 per cent. of total exports. Sales to European Free Trade Association countries were, at £9.1 million, more than a quarter higher and represented 12 per cent. of the total.

The pharmaceutical industry may take pride in its successful selling programme to European countries, which are amongst the most competitive markets in the world.

Less cause for gratification is occasioned by the continued heavy rise in imports. They rose to £14.6 million — an increase of 32 per cent. over 1965. Largest single supplier was Western Germany, which increased her exports to the United Kingdom from £2.3 million to £4.15 million, whereas the U.K. was only able to increase her exports to that country by £½ million (to £2.54 million). Exports to and imports from the United States were approximately in balance.

Taken together, the trade balance (that is exports less imports) in pharmaceuticals, was £60.5 million, against £56.5 million in 1965. The achievement in pharmaceuticals was also well above the average for the country's chemical industry as a whole, which rose by 6 per cent.

EXPORTS				Dec.	Year	Year
				1966	1966	1965
				£'000	£'000	£'000
Vitamins in bulk ...	...	...	...	131	1,973	1,973
products ...	...	...	...	97	872	1,097
Antibiotics						
penicillin in bulk ...	...	...	...	198	3,374	1,706
injections ...	...	...	...	138	1,115	934
tablets, ointments, etc. ...	...	...	...	112	2,379	2,972
other antibiotics in bulk ...	...	...	...	361	3,544	3,872
products ...	...	...	...	606	5,647	4,526
Alkaloids in bulk ...	...	...	...	160	1,489	994
products ...	...	...	...	31	341	311
Hormones in bulk ...	...	...	...	231	3,265	2,572
products ...	...	...	...	237	3,178	2,401
Glycosides ...	...	...	...	15	247	237
Organotherapeutic glands, etc.*						
in bulk ...	...	...	...	30	247	277
products ...	...	...	...	15	131	131
Sera and vaccines ...	...	...	...	120	1,518	1,570
Aspirin in bulk ...	...	...	...	29	646	567
products ...	...	...	...	39	845	974
Antihistamines, products ...	...	...	...	84	785	713
Antipaludic products ...	...	...	...	44	964	802
Barbiturates in bulk ...	...	...	...	24	671	497
products ...	...	...	...	21	402	476
Medicated confectionery ...	...	...	...	140	1,549	1,660
Ointments, liniments* ...	...	...	...	53	1,409	1,089
Surgical dressings ...	...	...	...	472	6,344	6,044
Sulphonamides in bulk ...	...	...	...	108	1,375	1,104
tablets ...	...	...	...	42	610	610
other products ...	...	...	...	24	329	264
Proprietary medicines ...	...	...	...	2,209	21,624	19,040
Unclassified medicines ...	...	...	...	817	9,278	9,520
Glycerin ...	...	...	...	93	500	616
Citric acid ...	...	...	...	125	875	827

IMPORTS						
Vitamins ...	...	...	...	77	835	830
Antibiotics ...	...	...	...	511	3,384	2,471
Alkaloids ...	...	...	...	146	1,272	1,099
Glycosides, glands, sera, vaccines	...	...	...	28	516	333
Proprietary and veterinary medicines	...	...	...	1,344	6,223	4,244
Other pharmaceutical products	...	...	...	234	2,378	2,190
Ipecacuanha root ...	...	...	...	10	219	356
Menthol ...	...	...	...	31	352	278
Iodine ...	...	...	...	63	600	633
Opium, crude ...	...	...	...	104	1,011	1,058

\* Not elsewhere specified.

"LEAKED" THROUGH A BANK?: A Stock Exchange committee appointed to investigate dealings in Idris ordinary Shares just prior to a Beecham Group bid for the company is understood to have discovered evidence of a "leak" through a foreign bank.

## Onward from Galen

### SIDELINES OF CURRENT COMMENT

★ PHARMACIST SPEARHEADS A WAR OF THE ROSES ★

MR. Gwynfryn Williams, M.P.S., has an eye for a beautiful rose—and that has got him into trouble with the council at Port Talbot, Glam. When Mr. Williams noted that waste ground outside the fence of the new home he is shortly moving into could do with a little brightening, his natural thought was of flowers. So he planted about £100-worth of rose trees. Unfortunately the council was not impressed, and held the action to be trespassing; backing words with deeds it sent workmen to dig up Mr. Williams's roses. Not unnaturally their owner was angry—and showed his defiance by planting more roses. This time he and friends set about defending the specimens, which brought the affair to the attention of the Press. From there events snowballed. National Press coverage, an interview on the radio programme "Today," and requests to film for television have brought to Mr. Williams an avalanche of support (and gifts of rose trees) from all over Britain. According to Cassandra in the *Daily Mirror*, the Royal National Rose Society have asked the well-known rose-grower Mr. Harry Wheatcroft to try to create a new rose to be called "Councillor's Folly." Rumour also has it that the council offices have been inundated with telephone calls from indignant rose enthusiasts. But at the time of writing the council was expected to consider seeking a court injunction against Mr. Williams—an injunction he has already threatened to defy. One must, of course, sympathise with Mr. Williams, but surely as a pharmacist he should have realised that public "service" rarely wins praise from official quarters.

## Any Business Questions?

*I have read of the recent collapse of a banking business. How can that happen, and what rights has a depositor?*

SUCH events can take place for a number of reasons. A banking business such as you have in mind takes funds on deposit, payable on demand or at short notice. If cash is advanced by the bank to other businesses for long-term credit purposes, and those businesses meet difficulties, they may not be able to make payments that are due. In those circumstances new deposits will probably be insufficient to cover withdrawals and, if its liquid resources are insufficient, the bank will be unable to meet its liabilities. Depositors are entitled to rank only as ordinary creditors in a liquidation.

*Recently you answered a business inquiry from a retired pharmacist who acts from time to time as a locum and makes an income-tax return under Schedule D. Apparently he held no insurance card, and chemists availing themselves of his services were not due to pay selective employment tax. I am a retired pharmacist in exactly the same position but I was told that I must have an ordinary insurance card and further that S.E.T. must be paid. Does one's liability depend on the whims of the local branch of the Ministry of Social Security or are there rules that apply generally and not subject to local variation?*

To some extent the answer to your inquiries is "yes". Selective employment tax is not payable in respect of self-employed persons. Thus if you are self-employed no such payment is due, but if you are an employee it is. Some locums are engaged on a fee basis as self-employed professional persons. Others enter into a contract of employment. If you are the former the tax is not due, if the latter it is.

### ECHOES OF THE PAST OLD AGE

From "PRIMITIVE PHYSICK: or, an Easy and Natural METHOD of Curing Most DISEASES" by JOHN WESLEY. London, 1772.

TAKE Tar-water Morning and Evening: Tried.

Or, Decoction on Nettles: Either of these will probably renew the Strength for some Years.

Or, be electrified daily.



## 5 clear reasons why you will sell new Score hair cream.

**1** Score is revolutionary. Completely different to greasy white hair creams. Because Score is the very first hair cream to use an oil-in-water emulsion. So it's perfectly clear and non-greasy.

**4** Score has linked display. Score is backed by display that brings the dramatic television demonstration right into your store. And all stock is packaged in display outers that do a selling job, too.

**2** Score looks natural. Score is the hair cream men want for today's hair styles. Clear Score spreads easily through the hair. Never leaves the hair looking greasy.

**3** Score is heavily advertised. Score is being supported with the heaviest launch ever for a men's hairdressing—on all television stations. A continuous selling job that dramatically demonstrates that new clear Score is non-greasy and spreads easily through the hair.

**5** Score is in two sizes of tubes—retailing at 3/- and 4/11. Score takes less shelf space than hair creams in glass jars—no problem of breakages.

Ask your Bristol-Myers representative for full details or write now to:—  
Bristol-Myers Company Ltd.,  
Stonefield Way, Victoria Road,  
South Ruislip, Middlesex.

Another fine product from Bristol-Myers





## FIGURES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL WORLD

**M**ISS A. E. Strachan remains tenaciously within the pharmaceutical world, though it is many months since she retired from the secretaryship of the Ulster Chemists' Association. She is still frequently to be seen giving a helping — and expert — hand at 73 University Street, Belfast. Miss Strachan's services to the chemists of Ulster have been lengthy and valuable, fully meriting the acknowledgement of a "profile" in this series, even at this late stage. Though not a pharmacist, she carved for herself a claim to be regarded as a Figure in the Pharmaceutical World, and we are happy to recall for her colleagues and associates over many years the characteristic contribution she made to the welfare of retail — and other — pharmacists in the Six Counties of Northern Ireland.

Miss Strachan entered pharmacy in a secretarial capacity in the employment of Wm. Dobbin & Co. (Chemists), Ltd., North Street, Belfast. In 1938 that old company (established 1841) closed down and Miss Strachan found employment at J. & J. Haslett, Ltd., wholesale chemists and grocers, also of North Street, Belfast.

During the war years she held a key position there, quite apart from her secretarial duties, as commandant of a large British Red Cross detachment. With the members of the detachment she served in the first-aid party at a Civil Defence post, gaining first-hand experience of dealing with casualties in the heavy air raids that Belfast suffered.

In January 1946 Miss Strachan left the Haslett organisation to begin her long career of service with the Ulster Chemists' Association. She went in as assistant secretary, and one of her duties was to look after the work of the organisation's Associates' section which had been formed in 1944. When the then secretary (Mr. James McClenahan) left the Association in March 1947 to take up T.O.C. duties in Liverpool she was appointed to succeed him in the post. With the duties went also the secretaryship of the Northern Ireland Chemists' Friends Committee, of the Joint Council, and of the Associates' section. Although the actual work of the Associates' section had perforce to remain the duty of the incoming assistant secretary, Miss Strachan's own interest in the employees never flagged, and was apparent through her work as secretary of the Joint Council. That provided a meeting ground for discussion on matters of mutual interest, for thrashing out wages and other claims and, when or if agreement could not be reached, for referring them if they had to do with salaries, terms and conditions of employment, to arbitration. In spite of differences of opinion the relations between the Executive Committee and the Associates' Committee have at all times been good. In October 1965 Miss Strachan was an honoured guest at celebrating the twenty-first birthday of



MISS A. E. STRACHAN

the Section, when the opportunity was taken to present her with a valuable oil painting to mark the occasion of her (impending) resignation.

In the early days, as secretary of the Northern Ireland C. F. Committee, she attended meetings of the Federation in London, and the minutes of the Committee record that she was the first lady to sit in the Council Room at Mallinson House — at that time, of course in Queen Square.

Over the years the membership of the U.C.A. steadily increased and the work of the secretary expanded in proportion. Local associations were visited and revived and new ones started. Inquiries requiring an answer by telephone and correspondence multiplied. Meetings had to be attended and minuted, lectures on helpful subjects arranged, and functions organised.

In 1961 the Association celebrated its Diamond Jubilee, and a dinner dance was organised to mark the occasion. In the same year it was decided to arrange a week-end conference of members at Portrush, and

the event proved so popular that it has become an annual affair.

Miss Strachan's work as secretary of the Local Pharmaceutical Committee dates back to 1947 when negotiations commenced with the ministry concerning the Health Services (Northern Ireland) Act, 1948. Following an earlier precedent, the executive committee of the Association formed the nucleus of a Pharmaceutical Negotiating Committee, and as secretary Miss Strachan attended the numerous committee meetings and negotiations with the ministry. Excitement reached almost fever pitch when July 2 came and agreement had not been reached, but later on in the evening of that day the news came through of a successful outcome to the negotiations. Chemists thus entered the scheme, which was due to commence on Monday July 5, 1948, and Miss Strachan and her assistant had a hectic time keeping members daily advised of the situation. The Local Pharmaceutical Committee was formed once the scheme came into operation. Its function was to act as a liaison between the ministry and



chemist contractors in contract with the Northern Ireland General Health Services Board. Miss Strachan was appointed secretary and retained the office until her retirement. Health Service teething troubles occupied at that time much of her and her colleague's attention. Explanatory notices had to be issued to members and meetings arranged in various centres. Rota services were once cause of heavy pressure. Application had been made and granted for a 6.30 p.m. closing order in Belfast, which meant the organisation of a rota service of late duty. The scheme that was de-

vised must have been sound, for it has functioned ever since. Similar arrangements for late-service rota were introduced in the other larger towns.

As time progressed the Health Services came to constitute a large proportion of the secretary's work, the negotiating and Local Pharmaceutical Committees being continually busy on account of constant changes.

In the meantime, however, U.C.A. matters were not neglected, and the Association's office soon became the hub of pharmaceutical activities in Northern Ireland with Miss Strachan herself the hub of the office. There is

no doubt she will be often missed, but the excellence of the organisation she served and helped to mould are tribute to her energy, devotion and efficiency.

Overwhelming the work may have seemed at times, but Miss Strachan was never dismayed. "Life for the past twenty years — or almost twenty," she says, "has been absorbing and teeming with interest and action. In spite of the exacting work entailed I have enjoyed every moment of service in U.C.A. It has brought me a wealth of goodwill and real friendship and, in my retirement, of generosity."

## Sheep Diseases

### THREE PAPERS PRESENTED TO SOCIETY'S VETERINARY GROUP

"SHEEP DISEASES" was the topic chosen for discussion at a meeting of the agricultural and veterinary pharmacy group of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in Edinburgh on January 18.

MR. A. COWAN (chairman of the Society's Scottish Executive) introduced the speakers, Drs. J. A. A. Watt (school of agriculture, Edinburgh), whose topic was diagnosis and prevention in sheep diseases, J. T. Stamp (director, Animal Diseases Research Association, Morden Institute, Edinburgh) who dealt with sheep disease and current research, and R. J. Thomas (lecturer, agricultural department, University of Newcastle upon Tyne) whose subject was the chemotherapy of parasitic infection in sheep.

#### A Broad Subject

DR. WATT said he was able to highlight only a few points in a broad subject. Illness in an individual sheep was not usually considered important enough to warrant treatment, and treating a sick sheep could be an unrewarding task. In a flock the emphasis usually had been directed towards preventive treatment, but that concept might have been "over-extended," so that when an animal was ill farmers wanted "one thing and one thing only — a vaccine." Emphasis must be laid on the importance of correct diagnosis when dealing with sheep diseases, and Dr. Watt instanced the problems arising from the acute pneumonias, pulpy kidney disease, and acidosis. Trying to treat the three diseases symptomatically was useless. It was necessary to find the true cause of deaths in a flock so that the correct therapy could be adopted. Lamb dysentery had to be differentiated from coli bacillosis, the former being treated with serum, the latter demanding the prophylactic use of antibiotics. Diagnosis of lamb dysentery, and of struck disease in an older animal, had to be accurate and often the final proof was only to be found on the post-mortem table. Swayback, on the other hand could be diagnosed much more easily by clinical than by pathological methods. Infections of *Fusiformis necrophorus* resulting in abscesses of the liver were often confused with joint ill, which could be due to pyogenic organisms, or to

erysipelas, which would respond to antibiotics.

The problems posed by parasitic infections could be described as being when to dose, what to dose with, and why. Farmers often wrongly diagnosed a "black evil-smelling scour" in young lambs of 3-5 weeks, attributing it to "worms" when it was a symptom of basic-slag poisoning. Lambs of 5-6 weeks could also suffer from coccidiosis, which gave rise to a profuse diarrhoea.

On the other hand *Haemonchus* brought about a condition that clinically did not look like parasitism, so that the affected animals did not often receive the appropriate "worming." There were similarities between cases of Johne's disease and those of liver fluke infestation, making it essential to carry out post-mortem investigations in order to ensure that the appropriate therapy was applied to the remainder of the flock.

Dealing next with diseases of the central nervous system, Dr. Watt pointed out that scrapie had been "confused with all sorts of things" and said how important it was that drugs should not be handed to the farmer "on clinical symptoms alone."

In his paper on research DR. STAMP began with a short historical review of sheep diseases. Forty years ago, he said, there had been nineteen different sheep diseases whose cause was not known. By using vaccines, sera or drugs it was now possible to adopt control methods for fifteen of the diseases. A number of problems and diseases remained, but there appeared to be some slackening in the work of research institutions. Recognition in veterinary research was becoming increasingly difficult. There was a shortage of man-power, especially of qualified veterinary research staff.

#### Four Main Groups

Dr. Stamp classified sheep diseases into four general groups, depending on whether they were caused by living agents, nutritional deficiencies, genetic deficiencies or poisonous substances. In the first category the most infectious was probably foot-and-mouth disease. It affected the productivity in animals so enormously that "we cannot allow the disease to run away." Asia and Africa were the problem countries so

far as Great Britain was concerned, the virus being present in their domestic and game stocks. The game stocks did not themselves show many symptoms of the disease, but acted as carriers. Scandinavia, most of Europe and Great Britain were "fringe areas" of the disease, and for that reason it was essential to confine the virus, when it was found in Britain, to avoid its spread among non-immune stock. There were areas—such as Japan, Australia and New Guinea where strict quarantine regulations were imposed — that appeared free of the disease. The foot-and-mouth virus embraced a large number of strains (forty were known but probably ten times more existed) and substrains and the virus could mutate rapidly and appeared to have an infinite capacity to survive. Fortunately the foot-and-mouth virus had not mutated to form a disease in man, who so far had appeared to be only marginally susceptible. The pneumonias of sheep, said Dr. Stamp, were an important group of diseases, but he emphasised that "pneumonia" was a non-specific diagnosis. Research had shown the pneumonias to be a conglomeration of diseases sometimes caused by bacteria, viruses or worms. Pharmacists should not sell pneumonia vaccines or remedies unless they knew exactly what they were selling and what disease was being treated.

#### A C.N.S. Disease of Sheep

Scrapie, a disease of the central nervous system of sheep, was in many ways not unlike disseminated sclerosis in man. At one time it had been thought a genetic disease, but French workers had managed to transfer the disease and the disease was now capable of being transmitted to sheep, goats, rats, mice and hamsters. The causal agent appeared to be resistant to heat and chemicals, but the epidemiology continued to suggest that the disease was genetic or possibly caused by a pathogen that could be transmitted by the uterus or spermatozoa. There was evidence that the disease was contagious and that it was not confined to sheep: the New Guinea natives suffered from "kuru," a disease that appeared to have all the attributes of scrapie. A similar disease had been reported in mink and in kittens.



Helminths were of extreme importance in sheep economics. It was known that many worms would produce an immunity in adult animals, and much research work was being done to find out how it came about. The immunity was not of the kind that came after vaccination. It appeared to be a local tissue immunity that could prevent the development of the larvae. The Glasgow developed oral vaccine, using irradiated attenuated worm parasites, had been shown to develop immunity, and it was hoped more worm vaccines would be developed in the future.

DR. THOMAS, in his paper on parasitic injections, said their importance in sheep could be judged from the fact that internal parasites were thought responsible for over 30 per cent. of the estimated annual disease cost of £30 million. Tapeworms in sheep were considered of small importance. They were seen only in lambs and were probably best dealt with by using the cheap preparations of nicotine and copper sulphate. The economic importance of the liver-fluke was considerable. Liver-fluke disease occurred in two phases: an acute condition in which the young flukes were in the liver; and a chronic phase in which the infection had matured in the bile ducts, causing generalised wasting. Drugs were effective only against the adult stage, and

little improvement had occurred in that respect since the introduction of carbon tetrachloride and hexachloroethane, though more recent preparations such as hexachlorophene and oxyclozanide might be slightly safer. There was a pressing need for a safe effective drug against migrating flukes. Work at the Weybridge research laboratories had caused more to be known about the climatic factors concerned in liver-fluke infestations, and it was now possible to forecast the time of onset of an infection and its probable severity. A major infection occurred about once in seven years, and the expense of eradication programmes could be adjusted according to degree of risk. There was a promise of better molluscicides, but meanwhile copper sulphate was the compound in general use.

The roundworm parasites of sheep were ubiquitous, and a potential problem wherever sheep were kept. Present-day pressures made high productivity essential. The concentration of animals had increased the disease risk, and "we can no longer afford the 25 per cent. depression of production caused by moderate but non-clinical infection." A lot of pressure had been put upon the pharmaceutical industry to produce better anthelmintics, and since 1960 five out of six of the major groups of drugs used today had been introduced.

Thiobendazole, tetramisole and pyrantil were active against all the important gastro-intestinal roundworms. Methyridine and the organophosphorus compounds Haloxon and Rametin were slightly less effective but also less expensive. Phenothiazine had been improved by a reduction in particle size, and though it was rather less effective was still used because of its low cost. By integrating pasture management with treatment, a high level of control could be obtained without frequent dosing.

The other problem of sheep parasitism was the problem of external parasites. For the full control of the blow fly chemicals were required that killed the eggs or grubs rapidly and retained their activity in the fleece throughout the 4/5-month season, so as to give full protection with preferably one application. Dieldrin had met those requirements successfully. The newer organophosphorus compounds were as good or even better. Tick control was less satisfactory. There was a need for preparations with a higher level of effectiveness, and much greater persistence, so that lambs could be lightly sprayed, washed or dusted soon after birth to give more rapid and lasting protection. It was the field of chemical control most open to improvement today.

## Education in and Recruitment to Pharmacy

### DR. PARKINSON REVIEWS CURRENT TRENDS

PHARMACEUTICAL education and recruitment was reviewed by DR. J. C. PARKINSON (deputy secretary, Pharmaceutical Society) at a recent meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch of the Society, held in the University of Strathclyde.

During the past twenty years, said Dr. Parkinson, training of pharmacists had undergone revolutionary changes. Apprenticeship, followed by a brief period of academic training, had been reversed to the present system: academic training followed by a brief period of practical experience. Academic training had been increased to allow time for assimilation of the vast amount of technological information and the outcome was the present three-year university course in schools of pharmacy. The pharmaceutical chemist diploma course had slowly given way to degree courses — culminating this year in a rush, of Colleges of Advanced Technology gaining their charters, and polytechnics receiving approval from the Council for National Academic Awards for degree courses. In all but one pharmacy school students were reading for degrees in pharmacy this session. With the transition almost complete, schools had a period before them in which to assess the implications of their new-won freedom from the educational fetters imposed by "Granny in Bloomsbury Square," but one apron-string was still attached since all courses must continue to satisfy the Society as to the suitability of graduates for registration as pharmacists.

Entrance requirements to schools remained substantially those formerly

required by the Society, but a more liberal choice of A level subjects was often allowed, so the Society had produced a booklet on the subject. The general pattern was that students studied a common course for one or two years and then continued general pharmaceutical studies for the remainder of their course or specialised in one or two subjects in their final year. Subjects available for specialisation included all the traditional pharmaceutical subjects but some new titles were beginning to appear, such as pharmaceutical industrial practice, biopharmaceutics and medicinal chemistry. Management studies were now included in the curricula of some schools.

#### Specialisation Now Possible

Those developments had been made possible by the fact that individual schools could now specialise in topics of minor importance, which could not have been accentuated in the Ph.C. syllabus. He was particularly pleased that the field of management was receiving attention, since inevitably the large majority of pharmacists would become managers, in one way or another, early in their careers.

The rapid increase in the sheer bulk of scientific knowledge and the rate of technological development had compelled drastic reappraisal of the content of undergraduate courses. Inevitably some part of the courses in traditional subjects had had to go. Pharmacognosy teaching had been curtailed in most schools and even the name had disappeared from some. Certain schools used the term "natural products" and

adopted a more fundamental approach to the subject than previously. Time allocated to pharmacology had been increased and it was noteworthy that one in three of professional pharmacologists were pharmacists. Training in pharmaceuticals was changing rapidly in emphasis and the allocation of time between theory and practice would be under continual review in the immediate future.

Summing up, Dr. Parkinson said he saw the training of future pharmacists as producing formulators, advisers, managers and research workers. One or more of those functions would be exercised in each field of pharmaceutical practice. Turning to recruitment, Dr. Parkinson said that for the past two years the schools had been filling practically all available places, and any falling off in numbers must be regarded seriously. It might well reflect trends already evident in science generally, but it was to be noted that vacancies in science courses had increased as each new university opened, and that the efforts of the C.N.A.A. had led to a marked increase in and variety of the courses available.

Dr. Parkinson saw the recruiting agents for pharmacy as being a pyramid, the apex being the Society, the next layer seventeen schools, the next 170 branches, and the foundation 14,000 pharmacists.

The Society could recruit through expensive publicity methods; the schools could do more in their own areas; and the Branches should be able to cover the country through careers meetings, rotary exhibitions and similar



events. The most widespread and effective method was the influence of the members in general practice. If every pharmacist in general practice recruited only two students in his or her lifetime, the problem would be solved. It was a fact that the foremost reason given by college students for entering pharmacy was the influence of a friend, of parents, or of a local pharmacist.

#### Abdicating Responsibility?

MR. J. MORRISON suggested that the Society was abdicating responsibility for the education of pharmacists, and that future graduates would find general practice and hospital pharmacy less attractive than industry or research. MR. A. OFFICER asked what control the Society exerted over the syllabuses of the university pharmacy courses.

DR. PARKINSON'S reply was that the Society retained the right to decide whether a degree course should be recognised as leading to registration as a Pharmaceutical Chemist. The existence of degree courses was probably responsible, he thought, for maintaining recruitment at a time when there was considerable competition for prospective science students. Though some graduates did not join the Society, there was no evidence of a general reluctance among them to enter general or hospital practice.

To MR. W. J. TAYLOR, who asked about the pharmacist's function as an adviser on health matters, he said that a survey in one part of London had shown that two-thirds of the number of people with minor ailments had first sought advice at a pharmacy, and the pharmacist seemed in that way to be rendering a service to the community. Mr. Taylor pointed out that the pharmacist was not trained in diagnosis, and the Society discouraged "counter prescribing". DR. PARKINSON replied that "diagnosis" in minor illness was usually done by the patient himself; the pharmacist was merely advising on his choice of medication for comparatively trivial complaints.

MISS J. E. FLEMING asked about the possibility of a national training course for technicians in dispensing, and received the reply that a Pharmacy Assistants Training Board was making progress. The West of Scotland scheme for technician training, which was of a higher standard than for the Apothecaries' Hall certificate, was being watched with interest south of the border. The main problem was still to recruit entrants of a suitable standard.

DR. J. CHILTON, who asked whether the Society had any policy regarding the optimum level of recruitment for pharmacists, was told that a second man-power survey was under consideration, but that interpreting statistics and projecting future requirements were so much matters of judgment and opinion that it was difficult to arrive at agreement amongst representatives of different branches of the profession. He admitted that there was at present no effective control by the Society over the number of places offered by schools of pharmacy other than ensuring that a school did not recruit

beyond its academic capacity. On post-graduate courses, which were the subject of another question, he said that the Council was giving active support. He felt that week-end or other short full-time courses were probably more valuable than evening classes.

MR. MORRISON asked whether M.Sc. courses would be restricted to graduates in pharmacy, and the reply was that many universities and the C.N.A.A. would offer such a course to a good applicant with only the Pharmaceutical Chemist qualification, but some schools might require a preliminary course.

Concerning the proposed advertising rules, MR. J. STEWART commented that the proposed prohibitions of the use of

restricted titles would hit the privately-owned pharmacy worse than the large multiples, whose names—with or without restricted titles—were household names any way. DR. PARKINSON'S opinion on post-graduate practical training, he told MR. LAWSON, was that it would be more easily controlled if it were restricted to general practice and the hospitals. Some supervision could possibly be exerted by the schools of pharmacy. He agreed with Mr. Lawson that the ultimate responsibility must always lie with the supervisor, and that the Society might give more detailed guidance. A vote of thanks to the speaker by the vice-chairman (Mr. J. Stewart) concluded the meeting.

## NEW DANGEROUS DRUGS LAWS

### Attempts to combat addiction

THE Home Secretary is shortly introducing legislation to give effect to the Brain Committee recommendations on the prescribing of heroin and cocaine to addicts. MISS A. BACON (Minister of State, Home Office) gave that information in the House of Commons on January 30. During a debate on drug addiction Miss Bacon said that the Bill would create a new category of "restricted" Dangerous Drugs, and would provide for the licensing of doctors to prescribe restricted drugs to addicts. Doctors would be required to notify cases of addiction coming professionally to their notice. A tribunal would be set up to investigate cases of unauthorised prescribing of restricted drugs or failure to report cases of addiction. Miss Bacon emphasised that the new Bill would not affect in any way the existing rights of doctors to prescribe or supply any Dangerous Drug for the treatment of organic disease. She was replying in a debate initiated by MR. W. F. DEEDES, who alleged that the Government had not measured up to the situation properly. There had been a tendency to under-rate the importance of the part played by the so-called "soft" drugs—the barbiturates and amphetamines. Misuse of amphetamine and cannabis was, he said, rife. The Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1964—notwithstanding 2,000 prosecutions—had not proved adequate. He named four sources of illicit supplies: first, there were the drugs smuggled out of factories by employees (and Mr. Deedes doubted if really adequate security could be achieved without stronger penalties); second source was raids on factories, warehouses, chemists' shops and the interception of supplies ("a major factor by which very large quantities were being stolen in bulk"). The third source was by theft and forgery of National Health prescription forms, and the fourth—which he thought was diminishing—was over prescribing and repeat by over-worked doctors.

#### Need for Speed Recognised

MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) referred to the Brain Committee recommendations and said the Government recognised the need for speedy decisions, but it would have been too easy to act hastily and make

matters worse. The reasons why addiction spread were not fully understood, and there was a need for research into the problems of drug dependence. He was setting up a unit later this year at the Institute of Psychiatry, Maudsley Hospital, London, with the principal aim of considering the social causes of the spread of addiction and the clinical aspects of treatment. The unit would be in close touch with hospital treatment centres.

He proposed shortly to issue guidance to hospital authorities on facilities required for the treatment, supervision and rehabilitation of persons addicted to heroin and cocaine. In-patient facilities at hospitals should cater for a small group—probably not exceeding twelve—of heroin addicts. London hospitals had been asked to take immediate action to deal with existing and potential addiction. The object of the new measures was to check the spread of addiction, but not to crush the addict.

#### A "Wicked" Drug

Later in the debate DR. DAVID KERR drew attention to the alarming growth of deaths from barbiturate addiction. He described Drinamyl as a "wicked" drug that should be struck off the list of prescribable products, and added "It does nothing which other, later, drugs do not do better and more safely. I will welcome the irate letter from the director of the manufacturers tomorrow, disputing everything that I am saying." Another source of minor addiction, he said, was the growing demand of slimming tablets, many of which were of the amphetamine series, but there were others not strictly amphetamines that were nearly all addictive and had adverse effects on blood pressure and the psychological outlook. He was sure thousands of people would say how they had lost weight by taking them. Nevertheless he would wager that they would put it on again the moment they stopped taking the drugs. "That is why the use of these drugs should be discouraged and frowned upon." MR. MARCUS WORSLEY wanted more international research into whether there was a necessary link between the "soft" and "hard" drugs of addiction. SIR KEITH JOSEPH, winding up the debate for the Opposition,



asked the Prime Minister to reconsider appointing a single Minister in charge of the problem. He also asked if the Government believed there was a "black market" and trafficking in narcotics.

MISS BACON, after giving details of the proposed legislation, said that, at the end of 1960, the Home Office knew of 437 addicts, but that in 1964 and 1965 the totals had risen to 753 and 927 respectively. The provisional figure for the first three-quarters of 1966 was 1,036, and the final figure would certainly be higher. Miss Bacon continued: "The increase is disturbing even though the numbers are relatively small, but the trend in heroin addiction is more serious. The Home Office knew of sixty-two heroin addicts in 1958; of 132 in 1961; of 342 in 1964, and of 521 in 1965. The figure so far available for 1966 is 670, of whom 279 are new cases. We do not yet know the number of those known to be no longer receiving heroin or who have disappeared. The general situation shows other charges. In 1966 there were more convictions for drug offences than in any previous year. The provisional total for convictions under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1965, was 1,174, including 978 for cannabis offences.

This compares with a total for 1965 of 767 convictions, including 626 for cannabis. In other words there has been an increase of over 50 per cent. in one year, and convictions under the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1964, also show an increase. There were 958 convictions in the fourteen months ended December 1965, and 1,261 in 1966, (676 in past half year)."

#### Amphetamine Preparations

Many young people misused amphetamine preparations and were able to obtain them easily on the "black market." "This is a serious menace about which we do not know nearly enough. How big is our 'black market'?" So far we have found no basis for a reliable estimate. We are trying, with the help of the industry, to produce some information for study by the Advisory Committee." Most black market supplies, said Miss Bacon, came from thefts. In July 1966 250,000 tablets were stolen from the warehouse of one pharmaceutical company. Forged prescriptions, perhaps overprescribing, and petty pilfering all fed the traffic. During December 1966, 117 persons were charged with possessing 73,620 tablets and capsules. Six persons among them held between them 62,414 tablets. Of

the remainder fifty-five persons held twenty tablets or fewer. Most of the others held more than 100 tablets.

"That suggests that there are a large number of pedlars holding relatively small amounts and relying on well-established sources of stolen or diverted stock."

The problem was complicated by the large use of amphetamine tablets for legitimate medical treatment. In 1966 all companies registered under the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1964, had been asked for, and had given, information about their security arrangements. Drugs Branch inspectors were visiting selected firms to see whether proposals could be drawn up for improved security. It was hoped to give the Advisory Committee a preliminary report at its next meeting.

## MAKERS' ACTIVITIES

**Sponsored Portrait.**—A painting by the portrait painter Vasco Lazzolo, of the scene on the Wembley turf after the football World Cup had been handed to Sir Alfred Ramsey (team manager) was presented to Sir Alfred recently. The painting had been commissioned by the manufacturers of Radox: Nicholas Products, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks.

## EXAMINATION RESULTS

### Successful Part III candidates

IN the recent Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination (Part III) the following candidates satisfied the examiners in the subjects indicated (a=pharmaceutics II; b = pharmaceutics III; c = pharmacology; d = pharmaceutical chemistry III).

#### ENGLAND AND WALES BIRMINGHAM

BRAY, G. E., Ludlow (a)  
CALLENDER, C. A., Brighton (a,c)  
CARRINGTON, C., Rednal, Birmingham (b)  
DARBY, P., Halesowen (c)  
DONNAI, J., Solihull (a,b)  
FILLINGHAM, B. H., Birmingham (a)  
GRAINGER, R. D., Dudley (a,d)  
HODGES, Susan M., Birmingham (c,d)  
KIRK, M. J., Nottingham (a,c)  
RICHARDSON, Julia, Warwick (c,d)  
ROUND, K. G., Dudley (c)  
SHARP, K. E., Barnet Green (c)  
TRENT, D. F., Birmingham (a)

#### BRADFORD

ASLAM, M., Doncaster (a,b)  
BLOOM, B. I., Leeds (c)  
BROWN, M. E., Coventry (a,c)  
BROWN, Susan K., Bridlington (a)  
CHEE, S. H., Shepherds Bush (b)  
DILLON, M. F., Leicester (b)  
FREEMAN, M. L., Leeds (a)  
GOODALL, G. W., York (b)  
HANRAHAN, Sheelagh M., Burnley (a)  
HOLT, C. J., Huddersfield (b)  
JACKSON, G. T., Leeds (c)  
JAWAD, M. A., Bradford (b)  
JONES, Pamela H., Leeds (a,b,c)  
KASSIM, A. H., Bradford (a,b)  
NORMAN, G. J., Timperley (a)  
RIDGWAY, M. W., Leeds (b)  
ROWLEY, A., Chesterfield (b,c)  
SANGKAIMOOK, B., Brighton (b,c)  
SHACKLETON, Enid M., Keighley (c)  
STEELE, H., Wakefield (a)  
OYSTON, J. R. H., York (b,c)  
WOOD, M. R., Leeds (c)

#### BRISTOL

ADAMS, Catherine F. T., Bristol (a,d)

ALLEN, A. A., Plymouth (b,c)  
BRETTE, I. J., Birmingham (a)  
CARE, R. K., Bristol (a,b,d)  
CLARK, Margaret J., Sheffield (b)  
DEAN, Diane C., Burnley (b)  
GREATWOOD, M., Brynmawr (a)  
HUDD, R. J., Poole (b)  
JAMES, B. D., Bristol (b,c)  
SHEPARD, I. C., Margate (b,d)  
TASKER, H. W., Shrivernham (a)  
THOMAS, M. V., Bristol (a)  
TURNER, Gillian A., Bristol (a)  
WEEKES, J. J. B., Newton Abbot (a,b,d)

#### CARDIFF

BRANHAM, G. V., Cwmbran (b)  
CROSS, R. W., Birmingham (b,c,d)  
PRINCE, A. C., Southampton (a,b)

#### LEICESTER

BECKETT, Rita M., Leicester (b)  
CARR, Marie, Stoke-on-Trent (c)  
CHADWICK, Susan A., Rochdale (b)  
CHALK, J., Leicester (b)  
CUMPER, Rosemary J., Chepstow (b)  
GOODACRE, Pauline D., Spalding (a)  
HARVEY, D. J., Chesterfield (b)  
HEWITT, J. A., Swarthmoor (a)  
MARTIN, P. T., Mold (a)  
MOLEDINA, M. A., Leicester (a,b,c)  
MORTIMER, K. V., Banbury (a)  
ROSENBLATT, G. D., Stamford Hill (a)

#### LIVERPOOL

ASHCROFT, N., Worsley (a,c)  
CUNLIFFE, L., Douglas (b,c)  
HAYWOOD, J., Liverpool (c)

JACOBS, M. R., Liverpool (c)  
PIERCY, W. A., Liverpool (c)  
SANDHAM, L. M., Sheffield (b)  
SOLOMON, A., Liverpool (a)  
THOMAS, S., Liverpool (a)  
TICE, P. G., Chorlton-cum-Hardy (a)

#### PORTSMOUTH

BAYLISS, F. R., Hayling Island (a,c)  
BERRY, N. J., Selsdon (a,c)  
BRICK, S. I., Finsbury Park (a)  
CHARTER, R. G., Portsmouth (a)  
COX, D. W., Parkstone (a,c)  
GAMBLIN, P., Portsmouth (a)  
GRIFFITH, G. J., Sidcup (a)  
KONWERSKI, W., Plymouth (a,b)  
LOTT, J. B., Botley (a)  
MCGARVEY, Jane C., Portsmouth (a)

MESTON, D. R., Portsmouth (a)  
NOORMAHOMED, A., Portsmouth (a)

ODD, R. W., Ramsgate (a)  
ODULATE, W. A., Newcastle upon Tyne (a,d)

PARIKH, S. B. P., Portsmouth (b)  
PENNELLEY, Sandra Y. F.E.J., Tunbridge Wells (a)

RICHARDS, Frances D., Poole (a,c)  
RIDDLE, M. J., Southsea (a)  
SHAW, R., Poole (a)  
SHEPHERD, R. G., Fareham (a)  
SHOUSA, J. F., South Kensington (a)  
SOLOMON, V. Z., Southsea (a)

#### SUNDERLAND

BURNHOPE, G. A., Peterlee (b,c)  
CASSON, Judith, Carnforth (b)  
CHAPMAN, Frances M., Salford (b)  
CHAUDHRY, M. K., Sunderland (b)  
CHIDARIKIRE, A., Rhodesia (a)  
DAWSON, A. M., Stafford (b)  
FORREST, R. S., Sunderland (b)  
GUNSTON, W. G., Sunderland (a,c)  
HARRISON, Margaret M., West Hartlepool (a)  
HUNTER, A., Sunderland (c)  
HUSSAIN, A. A., Sunderland (c,d)  
IRVINE, Eva S., Whitby Bay (a,b)  
JETHWA, R. R. K., Leeds (c)

KOPECKY, Jacqueline A. B., Newcastle upon Tyne (a)  
LEE, P. C., Paddington (b)  
MELLOR, B., Stockton Brook (a)  
MOODY, L., Sunderland (a)  
MOODY, V. L., Buxworth (b)  
PATEL, A. P., Sunderland (a)  
PATEL, H. I., Newcastle upon Tyne (b)

PATEL, M. B. C., Sunderland (d)  
PATEL, R. J., Sunderland (a)  
PHILIP, E. M., Hebburn (c)  
REMEDIOS, B. F. J., Sunderland (b)  
RITCHIE, Charlotte R., Cleaton (a)

SHAH, K. J. M., Sunderland (a)  
SLEE, Evelyn M., Hexham (a)  
THAMBAIAH, S. V., Stamford Hill (a)

The following have passed in Pharmaceutics III Part 'A'

COOPER, D. B., B.Pharm., London  
VESTY, A., B.Sc., Pharm., Manchester  
MAXWELL, L. McN., B.Sc.Pharm., Glasgow

#### SCOTLAND

**ABERDEEN**  
BALFOUR, Patricia M., Aberdeen (a)

BOWMAN, Ann, Dundee (c)  
LAN HING LIT, L. K. F., Aberdeen (b,c)

SHEARER, P. W., Buckie (d)  
SIM, Alison M., Aberdeen (d)

#### EDINBURGH

CARLAW, Elizabeth A., Edinburgh (a)

COCKBURN, Ann M., Edinburgh (b)

CONWAY, Mary, Cowdenbeath (a)  
EWING, Jennifer M., Crieff (c)  
HALL, C., Lanark (a)

HEASLEY, V. B., Purley (a,c)  
MCGREGOR, A., Edinburgh (c)  
MCINNES, P. M., Edinburgh (a,b)  
MACRAE, A. D., St. Annes-on-Sea (a)



# GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor. Notes on the products are given on p. 120.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Feb. 4, 1967

## GENTICIN ointment and cream

MANUFACTURER: British Schering Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

DESCRIPTION: Gentamicin sulphate equivalent to 0.3 per cent. w/w gentamicin base (3,000 units per gm.) in a greasy (ointment) or water-miscible base (cream).

INDICATIONS: Primary and secondary skin infections including miscellaneous conditions such as skin ulcers, burns, infected cuts, bites, etc.

METHOD OF USE: Should be applied three or four times a day to the affected areas and covered with a gauze dressing if necessary.

STORAGE: Should be stored in a cool place.

PACKS: Ointment and cream in tubes of 15 gm.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended treat as Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: February 1967.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Feb. 4, 1967

## GENTICIN HC ointment and cream

MANUFACTURER: British Schering, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

DESCRIPTION: Gentamicin sulphate equivalent to 0.3 per cent. w/w gentamicin base (3,000 units per gm.) with 1 per cent. w/w of hydrocortisone acetate in a greasy base (ointment) or water-miscible base (cream).

INDICATIONS: Inflammatory and allergic skin diseases complicated by infections due to organisms sensitive to gentamicin.

METHOD OF USE: Should be applied three or four times a day to the affected area and covered with a gauze dressing if necessary.

STORAGE: Should be stored in a cool place.

PACKS: Ointment and cream in tubes of 15 gm.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: February 1967.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Feb. 4, 1967

## VASOCON-A eye drops

MANUFACTURER: Smith, Miller & Patch, Ltd. DISTRIBUTOR: Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., Oxford Works, Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26.

DESCRIPTION: Eye drops containing, 0.05 per cent. of naphazoline hydrochloride, 0.5 per cent. of antazoline phosphate and 0.002 per cent. of phenylmercuric acetate in an aqueous, buffered, isotonic, sterile vehicle.

INDICATIONS: Treatment of minor eye irritations; insertion and the removal of contact lenses and relief of irritation whilst the lenses are being worn.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Narrow angle glaucoma.

METHOD OF USE: One or two drops should be instilled every three or four hours.

STORAGE: Should be kept in a cool place and protected from light.

PACK: 15-mil Unadrop plastic dropper vial.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Feb. 4, 1967

## VERSAPEN capsules

MANUFACTURER: Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., Feltham, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Grey and yellow capsules each containing 250 mgm. of hetacillin activity.

INDICATIONS: Infections of the respiratory, urinary and gastrointestinal tracts and skin and soft tissue; septicaemia; bacterial endocarditis.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Sensitivity to penicillins.

DOSAGE: Adults and children over 40 kilos: 250 mgm. four times a day. In severe infections 500 mgm. four times a day. For children under 40 kilos the recommended dose is 25 mgm. per kilo body weight per day in mild or moderate infections, 50 mgm. per kilo in severe infections. The doses should preferably be taken before or between meals.

SIDE EFFECTS: Hetacillin shares with the penicillins a potential for producing allergic reactions.

PACKS: Bottles of twenty, 100 and 500.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1967.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Feb. 4, 1967

## AD-PILO eye drops

MANUFACTURER: Smith, Miller & Patch, Ltd. DISTRIBUTOR: Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., Oxford Works, Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26.

DESCRIPTION: Eye drops containing, 1, 2 or 4 per cent. of pilocarpine hydrochloride with 1 per cent. of epinephrine bitartrate and 0.01 per cent. benzalkonium chloride in an aqueous, buffered, isotonic, sterile vehicle.

INDICATIONS: Treatment of chronic, simple glaucoma of the open angle type.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Pilocarpine or epinephrine sensitivity; narrow angle glaucoma.

METHOD OF USE: One drop should be instilled night and morning.

SIDE EFFECTS: Conjunctival irritation may be relieved by prompt washing of the eye with warm water.

STORAGE: Should be kept in a cool place and protected from light.

PACK: 10-mil Unadrop plastic dropper vial in three strengths of pilocarpine hydrochloride.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.I.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Feb. 4, 1967

## NOVOTRIAD tablets and suspension

MANUFACTURER: May & Baker, Ltd. DISTRIBUTOR: Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

DESCRIPTION: White, uncoated tablets and white suspension. Each tablet or 5 mls of suspension contains 0.5 gm. total sulphonamides comprising equal parts by weight of sulphadimidine, sulphadiazine and sulphafurazole.

INDICATIONS: Treatment of sulphonamide-sensitive infections by *E. coli*,  $\beta$ -haemolytic streptococci, pneumococci, *Haemophilus ducreyi* and shigellae. The main indications for treatment are acute infections of the urinary tract and infections of the upper respiratory tract.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Renal dysfunction; sensitivity to sulphonamides.

DOSAGE: Adults: 2 gm. initially then 1 gm. every four or six hours. Children: (6-12 years) 1.5 gm. initially then 0.75 gm. every four or six hours; (1-5 years) 1 gm. initially then 0.5 gm. every four or six hours; (6 months to 1 year) 0.5 gm. initially then 0.5 gm. every four or six hours.

SIDE EFFECTS: Nausea and vomiting, mental changes, cyanosis, drug fever and rashes may occur in susceptible individuals. There is little risk of crystalluria but a high fluid intake should be maintained.

PACKS: Tablets, containers of fifty and 500. Suspension, bottles of 125 mls and 1 litre.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.4b.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1967.

PLACING ON C. & D. TABLET AND CAPSULE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE: White, 16/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, N/H.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Feb. 4, 1967

## TETREX PMT injection

MANUFACTURER: Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., Astronaut House, Feltham, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Rolitetracycline nitrate. Available as dry powder for reconstitution in single dose vials for intravenous injection and single dose vials for intramuscular injection, each containing 350 mgm.

INDICATIONS: Infections due to tetracycline-sensitive organisms.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Allergy to tetracyclines.

DOSAGE: Adults: One injection of 350 mgm. daily. Children: 10-15 mgm. per kilo body weight per day. A dose of 150 mgm. for infants and small children under three years of age may be exceeded only in exceptional circumstances (see manufacturer's literature).

PRECAUTIONS, ETC.: See manufacturer's literature.

SHELF LIFE: Two years at room temperature. Each pack bears an expiry date.

PACKS: Single dose vial (1/M) of 350 mgm. and single dose vial (1/V) of 350 mgm.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1967.



## TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, FEBRUARY, 1: There was little confidence in the markets that, with the end of January and incidentally a small reduction in Bank Rate, trading conditions would improve in the immediate future. Despite talks of some easing of the credit restrictions by banks, current conditions are still proving an obstacle to expansion.

Some BALSAMS were easier—COPAIBA by one shilling per lb. and PERU by sixpence, while CANADA was dearer by one shilling, reflecting the difficulty in obtaining replacements from origin. Elsewhere among CRUDE DRUGS Cape ALOES were down 5s. per cwt. for shipment, while the Curaçao variety held firm at last week's advanced rate. Seychelles CINNAMON BARK was down 7s. 6d. per cwt., but Ceylon QUILLINGS were quoted at 5s. 8½d., against 5s. 5d. lb. Among GINGERS, Nigerian peeled and Cochin new-crop were both down 2s. 6d. per cwt. for shipment. In the absence of actual business it was difficult to establish levels for IPECACUANHA, the Costa Rican variety tending to become firmer but Matto Grosso and Colombian being weaker. SENEGA remained tight, with the spot rate advanced to 35s. per lb. (one shilling up). Another allocation of PIMENTO was made by Jamaica, but the price was unchanged and, as the trade appears to have stocks unsold from the previous allocation, little interest was shown. Among AROMATIC SEEDS it was reported that whole CORIANDER from Rumania was unobtainable for shipment after business had been done with the United States; Iranian CUMIN was marked up 15s. per cwt. on the spot; Chinese FENNEL was 10s. per cwt. cheaper in both positions but Indian was marked up by 10s.

Among the ESSENTIAL OILS offers of PALMAROSA were again available for shipment. Brazilian PEPPERMINT was threepence per lb. dearer for shipment, while MENTHOL from the same source was up by 10s. There is still no break in the price of Sicilian new-crop LEMON. Meanwhile holders of last year's crop continue to offer at the old rate.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETIC ACID.—Per ton in bulk; B.P.C., glacial £80 to £84; 98-100 per cent., £76 to £80. Technical 80 per cent. grades: Pure £70 to £74; technical, £64 to £68. Small lots B.P.C., 5-gall. demijohn 16s. per gall.; 10 demijohns, 11s. per gall.

ACETYSALICYLIC ACID.—1-ton lots, 4s. 0½d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s. 5d.; 1-cwt., 4s. 8d.

p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID.—SODIUM, 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

ANEURINE.—HYDROCHLORIDE (per kilo) in one-kilo lots, 96s. 6d.; 10-99 kilos, 94s. 6d. per kilo. The MONONITRATE is 100s. and 98s. for similar quantities.

ASCORBIC ACID.—1-kilo, 32s.; 10 kilos, 31s. per kilo; 25 kilos, 29s. Coated is 2s. 6d. per kilo more and SODIUM ASCORBATE 7s. kilo more than the acid.

BENZOIC ACID.—1-cwt., 2s. 10d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, 2s. 7d. per lb.

BENZYL BENZOATE.—B.P. in 1-ton lots, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. as to container.

BORIC ACID.—B.P. grade in 1-ton and

upwards (per ton): Granular, £84; crystals, £97; powder, £90 10s.; extra-fine powder, £92 10s. per ton in lined hessian bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Less £1 per ton if supplied in paper bags. Technical from £70 to £80 10s. per ton according to type and packing.

CALCIFEROL.—1-kilo lots are from 2s. 7½d. per gm. in standard packages.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE.—92s. 6d. per kilo for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

CITRIC ACID.—Domestic powder in bags, per cwt. 1-4 cwt. lots, 214s.; 5-19 cwt., 212s.; 1 ton, 208s. Crystals plus 10s. cwt. ANHYDROUS powder and granular plus 10 per cent.

CYANOCOBALAMIN.—100-gm. lots are 52s. 6d. per gm.

ERGOMETRINE.—MALEATE, B.P., 147s. per gm. for 5-gm. lots; ERGOTAMINE TARTRATE, 29s. 6d. per gm. for 100-gm. lots.

FOLIC ACID.—B.P. and U.S.P., 1-kilo lots, £16 10s. per kilo.

FORMALDEHYDE.—B.P. solutions, 5-drum lots, 710s. per ton delivered.

GALLIC ACID.—B.P., 12s. 3d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; 5-cwt., 12s.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—B.P., from 28s. to 35s. per cwt. in carboys, ex works.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.—B.P.C. 1964, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 5d. per kilo, as to quantity; Scheeles from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.

HYDROXOCOBALAMIN.—For 100 gm. lots, 105s. per gm.

HYOSCYAMINE SULPHATE.—1-kilo lots, 1,181s.

HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID.—B.P.C. 1959, 15s. 11d. per kilo; PURE (50 per cent.), 19s. 9d.

INOSITOL.—1-kilo, 100s.; 10 kilos, 90s. per kilo.

IRON SALTS.—AMMONIUM CITRATE, 250-kilos, 9s. 4d. kilo; CARBONATE (SACCHARATED), B.P.C., 1949, 28-lb., 3s. 3d. lb.; 1-cwt., 3s. lb.; GLUCONATE, B.P.C., 4s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots; PHOSPHATE, B.P.C., 7s. 7d. per kilo; QUININE CITRATE, 6s. per oz. in 100-oz. tin, nominal; SUBCARBONATE, 100-kilos, 6s. 0½d. per kilo; SULPHATE, B.P., crystals 1-cwt. 70s. per cwt.; 5-cwt., 65s. per cwt.; granular, 2s. 6d. per cwt. extra; exsiccated, 1-cwt., 126s., 5-cwt., 121s. per cwt.

KAOLIN.—Light, 500 kilos, 1s. 2d. per kilo and 1,000 kilos, 1s. 1½d.

LACTIC ACID.—B.P. is 5s. 5d. per lb. for 12-winchester lots and 4s. 4d. per lb. for 5-cwt. Edible, 80 per cent. acid, £317 per 1,000 kilos.

MANDELIC ACID.—1-cwt. lots, 12s. 6d. per lb. CALCIUM SALT, also 12s. 6d. SODIUM MANDELATE, 13s. and AMMONIUM MANDELATE 50 per cent. solution, 7s. 6d.

MENAPHTHENE.—(100-kilo lots) B.P. 110s. per kilo; ACETOMENAPHTHENE, B.P., 122s. 6d.; WATER-SOLUBLE (menadione sodium bisulphite), 78s. per kilo for 100-kilo lots.

NICOTINAMIDE.—(Per kilo) 1-kilo 31s. 6d.; 10-100 kilos, 28s. 6d.

NICOTINIC ACID.—1-kilo, 26s. 6d.; 10-100 kilos, 23s. 6d. per kilo. Feed grade, 21s. to 23s. kilo as to quantity.

NIKETHAMIDE.—50-kilo lots are 52s. 9d. per kilo.

OLEIC ACID.—B.P. material is about £188 10s. per ton.

D-PANTHENOL.—1 to 9 kilos, 170s. per kilo.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.—B.P. (s.g. 1.750): drums, 1s. 4d. per lb.; bottles from 5s. 1d. per kilo.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—1-cwt. photographic crystals, 29s. 3d. per lb.

PYRIDOXINE.—1-kilo, 185s. per kilo; 10 kilos, 182s. 6d.; 25 kilos upwards, 177s. 6d. per kilo.

QUINALBARBITONE.—SODIUM and ACID are 92s. 6d. for less than 25-kilo lots.

RIBOFLAVINE.—1-kilo, 172s. and 10 kilos, 168s. per kilo. Feed-grade, minimum 96 per cent., 160s. and 155s. respectively.

SACCHARIN.—B.P. powder, 1 lb. and over, 15s. 6d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, B.P., 14s.

SODIUM PANTOTHENATE.—Per kilo, 105s. for 1 to 9-kilo lots.

SULPHUR.—(Approximate prices per ton), SUBLIMED FLOWERS, B.P., £70; TECHNICAL, £65; GROUND, £26 to £30; PRECIPITATED, B.P., £130; ROLL, £32 to £36. All ex store.

TALC.—B.P.C. in 1-ton lots is quoted at 1s. 2d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. fluffy, 9s. 9d. per lb. (5-cwt. lots) and powder, 9s. 6d.

TARTARIC ACID.—(In bags): 1-ton lots, 268s. per cwt.; 5-19 cwt., 283s.; 1 cwt., 285s. If supplied in drums add 8s. cwt.

THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID.—Basic rates per lb. 97-98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLLATE, 40 per cent., pH 9.3 (24-lb. packs), 6s. 8d.; MONOETHANOLAMINE THIOGLYCOLLATE, pH 9.9 40 per cent., 9s. 10d. All carriage paid United Kingdom and subject to purchase tax.

UREA.—Pharmaceutical grade, £59 15s. per ton in 1-cwt. bags non-returnable; technical quality, £41 5s. per ton (4-ton lots).

VITAMIN A.—ACETATE powder 325,000 i.u. per gm. from 70s. to 75s. per kilo; 500,000 i.u. per gm., 105s. to 112s. 6d. Oily concentrate, up to 10,000 m.i.u., 2½d. per m.i.u. down to 2d. m.i.u. for 50-100,000 m.i.u.

VITAMIN D.—D<sub>2</sub> powder for tableting 850,000 i.u. per gm. 125s. per kilo; in oil, 1 million i.u. per gm. 67s. 6d. per kilo for 100,000 m.i.u. Crystalline: see under calciferol. D<sub>3</sub> in oil (1 mega per gm.), threepence per mega for less than 100-gm ampule.

VITAMIN E.—Natural d alpha tocopheryl acetate, 1,000 i.u. gm., £16 per kilo; 10 kilos, £15 12s. 6d. per kilo. Acid succinate, hydrogen salt, 1 kilo, £25 5s. and £24 10s. as to quantity.

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

At the opening on Tuesday

Amsterdam ... Florins to £	10-08½-10-08½
Bombay ... Shillings to rupee	4-738-4-766
Brussels ... Francs to £	139-08-139-15
Copenhagen ... Kronor to £	19-31½-19-31½
Frankfurt ... D. Marks to £	11-104-11-104
Hong Kong ... Shillings to \$	1/2½-1/3
Karachi ... Shillings to rupee	1/5½-1/6½
Lisbon ... Escudos to £	80-15-80-25
Malaya ... Shillings to £	2-3½-2-4½
Milan ... Lira to £	1,746½-1,747
Montreal ... Dollars to £	3-01½-3-01½
*New York ... Dollars to £	2-78-2-82
Oslo ... Kronor to £	19-97½-19-98
Paris ... Francs to £	13-81½
Stockholm ... Kronor to £	14-42½-14-42½
Zurich ... Francs to £	12-11½-12-12
*Bank of England official limits. Bank rate: 6½ per cent. from January 26.	



## Crude Drugs

**ACONITE.**—Spanish *napellus* short at 3s. 6d. per lb.; no shipment offers.

**AGAR.**—Kobe No. 1 for shipment, 22s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot cleared.

**ALOE.**—(Per cwt.). Cape primes, spot, 230s.; shipment, 215s., c.i.f. and Curacao, 400s. spot nominal; shipment, no offers.

**ANISE.**—Chinese STAR, 145s. per cwt. spot, duty paid, f.a.q. for shipment, 117s. 6d., c.i.f.

**ANNATTO.**—Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 235s. per cwt.; shipment, 225s., c.i.f.

**ASAFOETIDA.**—Persian quoted at £19 cwt.

**BALSAMS.**—(per lb.): CANADA: Shipment, cleared; spot, 34s. COPAIBA: B.P.C. spot, 11s. 6d.; shipment, 6s. 6d., c.i.f.; PERU: 15s. 9d., spot; shipment, 13s. 6d., c.i.f.; TOLU: B.P., from 12s. 6d.

**BELLADONNA.**—LEAVES, 4s. 3d. per lb., spot; shipment, 3s. 10d. c.i.f. HERB, 3s. 3d. spot; ROOT, 1s. 11d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 9d., c.i.f.

**BENZON.**—Sumatra block B.P.C., spot £27 per cwt.

**BUCHU.**—Spot, 8s. 6d. per lb.; shipment cleared.

**CALUMBA.**—Mozambique root, 125s. per cwt. spot.

**CAMPHOR.**—B.P. powder for shipment, 4s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 5s.

**CARDAMOMS.**—(per lb.). Alleppy greens 21s. 6d., spot; shipment 17s., c.i.f. Prime seed, spot, 33s. 6d.; shipment, 31s., c.i.f.

**CASCARA.**—Spot, 245s. per cwt.; shipment, also 245s., c.i.f.

**CASSIA.**—*Lignea*, whole for shipment, no offers; spot 360s. per cwt., duty paid.

**CHAMOMILE.**—Belgian flowers, 15s. to 16s. per lb., spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

**CHERRY BARK.**—Thin natural, on spot from 3s. per lb.; shipment 2s. 9d., c.i.f.

**CHILLIES.**—Zanzibar, spot, 365s. per cwt., shipment, 300s., c.i.f.; Mombasa, 400s., spot; shipment, 290s., c.i.f.

**CINCHONA BARK.**—*Succirubra* from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. according to test.

**CINNAMON.**—BARK, Seychelles, 135s. cwt. spot; shipment, 100s., c.i.f.; Ceylon, QUILLS for shipment, 5 0's, 10s. 6d., 2 0's 9s 5½d., seconds, 8s. 5½d., quillings, dearer at 5s. 8½d. lb., all c.i.f.

**CLOVES.**—Zanzibar, standard grade, spot quoted at 2s. 10½d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

**COCHINEAL.**—(Per lb.). Canary Isle silver-grey, 17s. 6d. spot, 16s. 6d., c.i.f.; black brilliant, spot, 20s. and shipment, 19s. 6d., c.i.f. Peruvian silver-grey, 13s., spot, and 12s. 6d., c.i.f.

**COCILLANA.**—Bark, 2s. 10d. per lb., on the spot.

**COLOCYNTH PULP.**—Spot, 3s. 10d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 9d.

**CUBEBS.**—Spot quoted at 285s. cwt.

**DANDELION.**—Root is 165s. per cwt., spot, shipment, 160s., c.i.f.

**DRAGONS BLOOD.**—Aden, spot offered at £25 cwt.

**ERGOT.**—Portuguese—Spanish, spot, 11s. per lb.; shipment, 10s. 6d. c.i.f., nominal, Continental, 9s., spot.

**GENTIAN.**—Root is firm at 215s. per cwt., spot, and 210s., c.i.f.

**GINGER.**—(Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 70s., spot; c.i.f. 80s., c.i.f.; peeled, 160s., spot, shipment, 137s. 6d., c.i.f. African, spot, 220s. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 260s., shipment, not offering; Cochinchina, spot, 200s.; shipment, new-crop, 157s. 6d., c.i.f.

**GUM ACACIA.**—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 187s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 165s., c.i.f.

**HONEY.**—(Per cwt., c.i.f.). Australian light amber, spot, 115s. to 120s.; and medium amber, 105s. to 110s. Argentine, 85s. to 90s.; Canadian, 170s. to 175s.; Mexican, 105s. to 110s.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Matto Grosso for shipment 49s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., spot, 54s. Costa Rican 61s., spot; forward 57s., c.i.f. Colombian, spot 51s. 6d. shipment, 49s., c.i.f.

**MENTHOL.**—(Per lb.). Chinese shipment, 29s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 35s., duty paid, Brazilian for shipment, 30s., c.i.f.; spot, 34s., duty paid.

**NUTMEGS.**—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot defectives 5s. 3d.; sound unsorted, 7s. 6d. spot; 80's, 12s., East Indian for shipment, b.w.p., 3s. 8d., c.i.f.; 110's, 9s., c.i.f., 80's 10s., c.i.f.

**PEPPER.**—White Sarawak, 3s. 7d. per lb. spot; shipment, 3s. 2d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 2s. 8d. spot; shipment, 2s. 5½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 280s. per cwt. c.i.f. Brazilian black No. 1, 2s. 11d. lb. duty paid.

**PIMENTO.**—Sellers of Jamaican at 740s. per cwt., c.i.f., for shipment up to June 30.

**PODOPHYLLUM.**—*Emodi* 200s., per cwt. spot; shipment, 175s., c.i.f.

**QUILLAIA.**—Spot is offered at 175s. per cwt. and shipment at 160s., c.i.f.

**RHUBARB.**—Various grades offered at from 12s. to 30s. per lb. spot.

**SAFFRON.**—Mancha superior, spot, 850s. per lb.; Rio, 780s.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Jamaican native red, spot, 4s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 7d., c.i.f.

**SEEDS.**—(Per cwt.)—ANISE.—Cyprian, 225s.; Spanish, 250s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 157s. 6d., spot. CELERY.—Indian, 135s. to 150s. spot; shipment, 137s. 6d., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 115s. Rumanian whole, 125s. and splits, 110s., all duty paid; shipment, Moroccan, 100s.; Rumanian splits, 80s., c.i.f. afloat. CUMIN.—Spot, Cyprian, 265s.; Iranian, 255s., duty paid and 210s., c.i.f. afloat. DILL.—Indian is nominal at 115s., spot; shipment, 87s. 6d., c.i.f., quoted. FENNEL.—Chinese, 125s., duty paid; Indian, 150s.; shipment, Chinese 100s., c.i.f.; Indian, 130s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 80s., duty paid; shipment, 67s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 68s. 6d. to 85s., according to quality.

**SENEGA.**—Spot, 35s. per lb.; shipment, 35s., c.i.f., nominal.

**SENNA.**—(Per lb.) Tinnevely LEAVES, spot: Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 3d. Shipment; No. 3, 1s. 1d., c.i.f. PODS Tinnevely hand-picked quoted from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4½d.; manufacturing, 1s. 3d., shipment, 1s. 2d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked spot, 5s. to 7s.; manufacturing, forward, 1s. 11d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

**SLIPPERY ELM BARK.**—Spot offered at 3s. 9d. per lb.

**SQUILL.**—Italian, spot, 135s. per cwt.; shipment, 120s., c.i.f.

**STRAMONIUM.**—Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

**STROPHANTHUS.**—*Kombe*, spot 40s. lb., nominal.

**STYRAX.**—Spot, 24s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 23s. 6d. c.i.f.

**TONQUIN BEANS.**—Para, spot, cleared; shipment, no offers.

**TRAGACANTH.**—Ribbon, No. 1, £220 to £225 per cwt.; No. 2, £190 to £205.

**TURMERIC.**—Madras finger, 92s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 82s. 6d. to 85s., c.i.f., as to crop.

**VALERIAN ROOT.**—Indian, spot, 235s., per cwt.; shipment, 225s., c.i.f. Continental root, 520s., spot; shipment, 475s., c.i.f.

**VANILLIN.**—(Per lb.), 5-cwt. lots 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d.

**WAXES.**—(Per cwt.). BEES'—For shipment Angola, 510s., c.i.f.; Turkish, 555s. for 50 kilos, c.i.f.; nominal. CANDELILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., nominal. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 265s.; shipment, 260s., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 430s.; shipment, 395s., c.i.f.

**WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.**—Spot and shipment nominally 6s. 6d. per lb.

## Essential and Expressed Oils

**ALMOND.**—Spanish sweet oil is 6s. 6d. per lb. spot.

**AMBER.**—Rectified on the spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

**ANISE.**—Chinese, spot, nominal; shipment, 9s. 9d., c.i.f.

**BAY.**—From 41s. per lb. on the spot.

**BERGAMOT.**—Spot rates are about 108s. per lb. for consortium oil.

**BIRCH TAR.**—Rectified 10s. lb. on the spot.

**BOIS DE ROSE.**—Brazilian, spot, 18s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 18s. 6d., c.i.f.

**BUCHU.**—Spot, from 370s. to 400s. per lb.

**CADE.**—Spanish from 2s. per lb. for drum lots.

**CAJUPUT.**—Spot from 10s. 6d. to 14s. per lb.

**CALAMUS.**—Spot from 55s. to 60s. per lb.

**CAMPHOR, WHITE.**—Chinese for shipment, 4s. 2d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot 2s. 6d. lb., duty paid.

**CANANGA.**—Spot from 32s. 6d. per lb.

**CARDAMOM.**—Imported, 610s. per lb.; English distilled, 1,000s.

**CASSIA.**—Spot from 30s. to 35s. per lb. for 80-85 per cent.

**CASTOR.**—Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £142 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

**LAVENDER.**—French from 40s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

**LAVENDER SPIKE.**—Spanish from 23s. 6d. to 28s. per lb. on the spot.

**LEMON.**—Sicilian from 26s. to 36s., spot.

**LEMONGRASS.**—Spot, 24s. 3d. per kilo shipment, 23s. 6d. c.i.f.

**LIME.**—West Indian distilled, 73s.-74s. per lb. on the spot.

**NUTMEG.**—East Indian B.P. oil is about 73s. per lb. English distilled, 110s.

**OLIVE.**—For shipment: Spanish, £240 to £250 per metric ton, f.o.b. Spanish port. Other sources nominal. Spot, £295 to £305 per long ton, in drums, ex wharf.

**ORANGE.**—Cold-pressed sweet oil, 4s. 0d. to 6s. per lb.; Spanish, 20s.; Sicilian bitter, 65s.

**PALMAROSA.**—Shipment, 137s. 6d. per kilo, c.i.f.; spot 140s.

**PATCHOULI.**—Spot, 50s. to 52s. 6d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 40s., c.i.f.

**PENNYROYAL.**—Spot, 15s. per lb. duty paid; forward shipment, offers at 17s. duty paid.

**PEPPERMINT.**—(Per lb.). *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment, 10s., c.i.f.; spot, 10s. 3d. Brazilian for shipment, 10s., c.i.f.; spot, 10s. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 75s.; forward shipment, 82s. 6d. American from 36s. to 56s., as to source.

**PETITGRAIN.**—Paraguay for shipment, 15s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 16s. 3d. per lb.

**PIMENTO.**—Imported BERRY, 110s.; English distilled, 390s.; LEAF, 24s. per lb.

**PINE.**—*Pumilionis*, 20s. per lb., *sylvestris*, 8s.; *abietis*, 14s.

**ROSEMARY.**—Spanish, 12s. per lb., duty paid.

**RUE.**—Spanish unobtainable on the spot.

**SAGE.**—Spanish, 21s. per lb.; Dalmatian 26s.

## UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JANUARY 31: Lower per lb among CRUDE DRUGS were PERU BALSAM at \$1.90 per lb. (down 10 cents), and LYCOPodium at \$1.50 (down 25 cents), Messina LEMON OIL turned firm and advanced 50 cents to \$6 a lb. Also higher was GRAPEFRUIT at \$1.60, up 10 cents. CORIANDER declined 10 cents to \$5.85 due to weakness at the source.



## TRADE MARKS

### APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," January 25, No. 4613

For non-medicated toilet preparation for the hair (3)

REVLON COLORSILK, 879,135, by Revlon (Suisse), S.A., Zurich 5, Switzerland.

For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) and dry cleaning preparations (3)

EMERBRITE, 882,911, by Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

For perfumes, perfumed toilet waters, non-medicated perfumed toilet preparations and eau-de-Cologne (3)

ESPACE, 886,304, by Societe de Distribution de Parfumerie et Cosmetique "Diparco", Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

For cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations and preparations for colouring and for the care of the hair (3)

ALBERTO NATURAL GLORY, B891,359, by Alberto-Culver Co., Melrose Park, Illinois, U.S.A.

For soaps, detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing process), cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations, all being effervescent (3)

LAV-FIZZ, B891,836, by Robert Amon, London, N.W.2.

For toilet preparations and substances, and cosmetic preparations and substances (3)

Device with words LOVE & KISSES, 893,704, by King Research, Inc., Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.

For preparations for the hair (3)

ZOTOS FIRST CHOICE, 892,407, by Sales Affiliates, Inc., New York, U.S.A. Device, 894,476, by Pompadour Laboratories, Ltd., Nottingham.

For soaps, perfumes, essential oils, cosmetics and dentifrices (3)

EAU VIVE, 895,797, by S.C.A.R.R., Paris, 8, France.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics and lip salve (toilet article) (3)

COTYSKI, 895,916, by Coty (England), Ltd., London, W.1.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3) and for deodorants, disinfectants, antiseptics; and pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

BREAKAWAY, B895,589-90, by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for the treatment of coughs and colds and similar respiratory ailments, all being for human use (5)

CONTAC 400, by Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use (5)

MELUFIN, 891,320, by Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. Vormals Meister Lucius & Bruning, Frankfurt on Main-Hoechst, Germany.

For pharmaceutical preparations containing antibiotics for veterinary use as additives to animal feeding stuffs (5)

LINCOMIX, 892,488, by Upjohn, Ltd., Crawley, Sussex.

For pharmaceutical products (5)

NEO-NOVUM, 892,605, by Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation, Raritan, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; and disinfectants (5)

SAINTO, 894,592, by St. Olam Kennels, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For babies' disposable napkins made principally of cellulose wadding (5)

BABETTES, B894,846, by Bowater-Scott Corporation, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations for topical use in the treatment of skin diseases (5)

TRICADERM, 894,980, by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Twickenham, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

COMPLEPEN, 896,551, PYOPEN, 896,554,

by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and weed-killing preparations (5)

PIRISAN, 896,673, by Plant Protection, Ltd., London, S.W.1, and yalding, Kent.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; medical and surgical plasters; material prepared for bandaging; disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

BEROSOLVAN, 896,948, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany.

For germicidal preparations having detergent properties and being in block form, for use in lavatories (5)

ULTRASAN, 896,986, by Wallace, Cameron & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, S.5.

For pharmaceutical, sanitary and veterinary substances (5)

DEPESEI, 898,326, by G. D. Searle & Co., Skokie, Illinois, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all being goods for export (5)

FAMCODEL, 898,510, by Optrex (Overseas), Ltd., Perivale, Middlesex.

For herbicides, insecticides (5)

ULTACRON, 898,997, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

## PATENTS

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

January 18

Method of preparing alkali metal salts of  $\alpha$ -aminobenzyl penicillins. Bristol-Myers Co. 1,060,445.

Compositions for the preservation of food-stuffs, for the sterilisation and hygiene of air in confined spaces and cosmetic and pharmaceutical purposes. Maple Leaf Trust Reg. 1,060,447.

Microbe resistant detergent compositions. Beecham Group, Ltd. 1,060,453.

Preparation of organotin compounds. Vita Zahnfabrik H. Rauter K.G. 1,060,458.

5-Aryl-3-carboxyacyloxy-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-ones and their production. American Home Products Corporation. 1,060,463.

Anthracene derivatives. Sandoz Patents, Ltd. 1,060,466.

Method of preparing photographic developer compositions. Kodak, Ltd. 1,060,485.

$\Delta^5$  (10) (10) 9 $\beta$ -steroids. Syntex Corporation. 1,060,491.

Weed killer. Leuna-Werke "Walter Ulbricht" Veb. 1,060,492.

Thioxanthene oxide derivatives. Sandoz Patents, Ltd. 1,060,498.

Photographic materials Technical Operations, Inc. 1,060,502.

Process for the preparation of glucuronoglycosaminoglycan hyaluronate lyase. Biorex Laboratories, Ltd. 1,060,513.

Methods for suppressing micro-organisms. American Cyanamid Co. 1,060,522.

Process for the manufacture of N<sup>1</sup>- (5-nitro-furylidene) -1-amino hydantoin. Zambon, S.p.A. 1,060,523.

Photographic materials. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,060,526.

Method of sterilising. American Sterilizer Co. 1,060,529.

Method for the modification of the growth and the control of undesired vegetation. Dow Chemical Co. 1,060,439.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from March 1.

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

January 25

Process for the production of tetracyclines. J. Villax. 1,060,543.

Baby bottle holder. A. H. Vardan. 1,060,544.

Hospital beds. Siddall & Hilton, Ltd. 1,060,549.

Benzimidazole derivatives. Egesult Gyogyzerek Tapszgerary. 1,060,558.

Alkaline cleansing and rinsing agents. Henkel & Cie., G.m.b.H. 1,060,559.

Light-sensitive layers. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,060,561.

Surgical pads. Scholl Mfg. Co., Ltd. 1,060,566.

Apparatus for exercising a joint of a human or animal to improve blood and lymph circulation therein and therearound. N. A. Macleod. 1,060,578.

Endotracheal cuff. O. E. Baran. 1,060,629.

Steroid compositions. Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. 1,060,632.

Chemical apparatus. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,060,651.

Manufacture of bipyrindyls. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,060,661.

Resuscitator for the newly born. H. H. Samson. 1,060,664.

Tris (hydroxy methyl) amino methane salts of nucleotides. Sigma Chemical Co. 1,060,690.

Process for producing iodine pentafluoride. Allied Chemical Corporation. 1,060,708.

Chromone derivatives and pharmaceutical compositions containing them. Benger Laboratories, Ltd. 1,060,721.

Bandages and dressings. Smith & Nephew, Ltd. 1,060,729.

Process for purifying acetone. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,060,742.

Production of acid derivatives of dicarboxylic monochlorides. Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik, A.G. 1,060,748.

Substituted 3H-indoles. Allied Chemical Corporation. 1,060,758.

Production of urea. Salzgitter Chemie, G.m.b.H. 1,060,781.

Process for the preparation of lactams. Dr. A. Wander, S.A. 1,060,786.

Steroids and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 1,060,791-93.

Process for the production of 4-amino-5-arylazo - 6 - hydroxy - pyrimidine derivatives. Kyowo Hakki Kogyo Co., Ltd. 1,060,797.

Photographic reproduction processes. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,060,805-06.

Photographic reproduction processes and processing solutions therefor. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,060,809.

Method for the preparation of 5-hydroxy-5-amino-alkyl-10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo - (a,d) cycloheptadienes and compounds preparable according to the method. Pharmacia, A.B. 1,060,834.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from March 8.

## WILLS

MR. D. MIDDLETON, M.P.S., 38 Summerhill Gardens, Market Drayton, Salop, left £7,349 (£4,793 net).

MR. A. A. RALPH, M.P.S., 20 Lakeland Crescent, Alwoodley, Leeds, a director and former chairman of Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., Leeds. left £51,053 (£50,727 net).

MR. N. C. ROBSON, M.P.S., 3 Hillside, Killingworth Village, Longbenton, Newcastle upon Tyne, left £17,772 (£16,298 net).

MR. S. ROBSON, 1 Thames Avenue, Guisborough, Yorks, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1914. left £41,151 (£40,994 net).

MR. A. L. SILLITOE, 1 Clarendon Towers, Lennox Road South, Southsea, Hants, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1920 left £40,523 (£40,488 net).

MR. W. A. STEWART, M.P.S., 1 Elizabeth Gardens, Southsea, Hants, a former general manager and deputy chairman of Pharmaceutical Specialities, (May & Baker), Ltd., left £51,434 (£51,376 net).

MR. J. S. TRINICK, 14 Sun Lane, Harpenden, Herts, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1920 left £9,785 (£7,326 net).

MR. G. WOODHOUSE, M.P.S., 20 Park Crescent, Chatham, Kent, left £40,284 (£39,607 net).

MR. L. D. T. WOODRUFF, M.P.S., 40 Old Penkridge Road, Cannock, Staffs, left £2,849 (£2,796 net).

MR. S. J. M. WRIGHT, M.P.S., Manor House, Howden, Yorks, left £5,547 (£4,674 net).

MR. G. WYCHERLEY, M.P.S., 52 Gazewell Drive, Horbury, Yorks, left £1,683 (£1,529 net).



## COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

### Monday, February 6

**BRIGHTON AND HOVE BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION**, Langfords hotel, Third Avenue, Hove, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting, followed by Mr. A. Aldington (a member of the Executive) on "Progress with N.P.U." **INTERNATIONAL GIFTS FAIR**, Blackpool, Lancs. Until February 10. **MID-GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, York hotel, Bridgend, at 8 p.m. Professor A. H. Beckett (a member of Council) on "Pharmacy in America and Great Britain: a Comparison and Contrast." **STOCKPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Belgrade hotel, Stockport, at 8 p.m. Squadron Leader G. Meek (north-west organiser, Preservation of Wild Life Society) on "Preservation of Wild Life." **WEST KENT BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION**, New Hackwood hotel, Widmore Road, Bromley, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting, followed by Mr. J. Charlton (assistant secretary, Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors Committee) on "Counting the Cost."

### Tuesday, February 7

**CORNWALL BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION**, Ivy room, Red Lion hotel, Truro, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting followed by Mr. K. E. Long (N.P.U. pharmacy planning department) on "Pharmacy Planning." **EAST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, County hotel, Canterbury, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. G. R. Boyes on "Drug Interactions." **GLASGOW PHARMACY CLUB**, R. A. Peacock & Son, Ltd., tea-rooms, 28 Westminster Terrace, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, at 7.30 p.m. Whist drive. **MANCHESTER BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS**, New Windermere suite, Belle Vue, Manchester, at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. Ticket 35s. **"MEDICINES — WITH CARE"** EXHIBITION, Health department, civic centre, Huddersfield, 9.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Saturday to 4 p.m.). Until February 11. **MERSEYSIDE BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**. Meeting postponed to February 28. **OFFICE OF HEALTH ECONOMICS**, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, S.W.7, at 6 p.m. Mr. J. A. Kemp (J. A. Kemp & Co.) on "Pharmaceutical Patents in Britain, India, Italy, Japan and U.S.A." and Mr. M. H. Cooper (lecturer in economics, Exeter University) on "Patents, Innovation and Exports" in those countries." (Ticket only.) **READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Southcote hotel, Reading, at 8 p.m. Dr. D.

Latto on "Philately." **SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, CHELSEA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 7.15 p.m. Sir Eric Rideal (department of chemistry, Imperial College, London). Introductory lecture to course on monomolecular films in chemical, biological and pharmaceutical systems. **SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, LEICESTER REGIONAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**, Leicester, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. R. M. Ridgway on "Herbicides." (Lecture course.) **WEST HERTFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Cricket pavilion, Abbots Langley, at 8 p.m. Formulation of Branch resolutions. Wine tasting by Grants of St. James's, Ltd. **WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Star hotel, Worcester, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. I. Felix (Dista Products, Ltd.) on "Development Stages of a New Product."

### Wednesday, February 8

**BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Cornelia nurses' hostel, Poole, at 1.20 p.m. Dr. S. Baker on "Modern X-ray Investigations." **ENFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION**, Firs Hall, Winchmore Hill, London, N.21, at 8 p.m. Supper dance. **EXETER BRANCH PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Imperial hotel, Exeter, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. **LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Bell hotel, Leicester, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. C. C. Stevens (a member of Council) on "New Medicines Legislation." **SOUTH SHIELDS PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION**, Hedworth Hall, South Shields, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. **WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION AND CHELSEA PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION**, Chelsea College of Technology, London, S.W.3, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. J. K. Crellin (Wellcome Historical Medical Museum and Library) on "From Pharmacy to Phrenology in the Nineteenth Century." **WOLVERHAMPTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Mount hotel, Tettenhall Wood, Wolverhampton at 8 p.m. Film evening.

### Thursday, February 9

**CHELTHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Carlton hotel, Cheltenham, at 8 p.m. Film evening arranged by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd. **COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Coventry Technical

College, Butts, Coventry, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. R. M. V. James (Leicester Regional College of Technology) on "Use of Drugs to Interfere with Fertility."

**DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Three tuns hotel, Durham, at 8 p.m. Formulation of Branch resolutions. **EPSOM AND SUTTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Charter Inn, High Street, Epsom, at 8 p.m. Mr. W. M. Darling (a member of Council) on "Current Problems of Ethics and Practice." **GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Room 24, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, C.1, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. G. Smith (Heriot-Watt University) on "Problems in Practical Pharmacy." **HALIFAX BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Alexandra hall, Halifax, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance (tickets £1 15s. each). **HOUNSLOW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Sun hotel, Hounslow, at 8 p.m. Mr. F. A. Whipple (Twickenham Amateur Winemakers' Association) on "Wine Making." **NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION**, Grand hotel, Prestatyn, Flintshire, at 3 p.m. Staff-training conference.

**NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY AND NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PHARMACY SOCIETY**, Browsing library, Portland building, Nottingham University, at 8 p.m. Speaker from University cancer research department on "Carcinogens." **REIGATE AND REDHILL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, St. Mark's Hall, Alma Road, Reigate, at 8 p.m. Lecture and demonstration arranged by Yardley & Co., Ltd. **SCOTTISH SECTION, OIL AND COLOUR CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION**, Lorne hotel, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, at 6 p.m. Speaker from Metal Box Co., Ltd., on "Aerosols." **THAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION**, Victoria hotel, Surbiton, at 7.45 p.m. National Pharmaceutical Union Branch annual meeting, followed by Mr. J. Ferguson (deputy secretary, N.P.U.) on "Planning for Prosperity."

### Friday, February 10

**MERSEYSIDE BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS**, Royal Institution, Colquett Street, Liverpool, at 7.30 p.m. "Any Questions?" **SOUTH-WEST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION**, Lambeth town hall, London, S.W.2, at 7.45 p.m. Film evening.

### Advance Information

**NORTH LONDON PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION**, Quaglin's restaurant, Bury Street, London, S.W.1, at 7.30 p.m. on February 16. Annual dinner and dance. (Ticket 63s.)

### Courses and Conferences

**BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION**, Imperial College, London, S.W.7, April 13-14. Annual conference. Topics for discussion include Expansion of Trade through Standards; "European Co-operation and the change to the Metric System;" and "Safety and Reliability." Details from Miss M. Snashall, British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1. **INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY**, Cafe Royal, Regent Street, London, W.1, February 22-23. Two-day course on staff recruitment and selection in the retail trade. Fee: members £13 13s.; non-members £16 16s. Details from the Administrative Officer, Industrial Society, 48 Bryanston Square, London, W.1.

**INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY MANAGEMENT**, New Bath hotel, Matlock Bath, Matlock, Derbyshire, March 12 at 2.15 p.m. Messrs. B. M. Backhouse and T. G. Booth on "Analysis of Financial Aspects of General Practice Pharmacy;" 3.45 p.m. Mr. D. H. Maddock on "Efficient Retailing in Pharmacy;" 8 p.m. banquet. March 13, 9.15 a.m. Mr. J. B. Thompson on "Stock Control and Stock Investments. 11 a.m. Mr. W. F. Scott on "Training the unqualified Helper in Pharmacy." Fee £8 8s. Details from Institute of Pharmacy Management, Ltd., 27 Park View, Hatch End, Middlesex.

## CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publication

**SYMPOSIUM ON POULTRY**. *Vet. Rec.*, January 21, p. 101. **TETRODOTOXIN**. Effect of, on membrane currents in mammalian cardiac fibres. *Nature*, January 21, p. 296. **NATURALLY OCCURRING ANTIMETABOLITE ANTI-BIOTIC** related to biotin. *Science*, December 30, 1966, p. 1667. **MASTER-FORMULA AND BATCH-PRODUCTION RECORDS**. *Drug and cosmetic Ind.*, December 1966, p. 70. **ANTIPERSPIRANT ACTIVITY**. A new and realistic electronic approach to the evaluation of. *J. Soc. cos. Chem.*, December 1966, p. 749. **ANTIPERSPIRANTS**. The action of. *J. Soc. cos. Chem.*, December 1966, p. 789. **AEROSOL EMULSIONS AND FOAMS**. Molecular complex formation in. *J. Soc. cos. Chem.*, December 1966, p. 801. **PRIMIDENE**. Lymphadenopathy and megaloblastic anaemia in patient receiving primidone. *Brit. med. J.*, January 28, p. 215. **ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES**. Coagulation, fibrinolysis, and. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, January 9, p. 79. **PERITONEAL DIALYSIS**. Infection during. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, January 9, p. 79.

**BITHIONOL**. Contact photodermatitis due to. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, January 9, p. 89. **DIGITALIS INTOXICATION**. *Practitioner*, February, p. 256. **TOLAZAMIDE** in the treatment of diabetes mellitus. *Practitioner*, February, p. 264. **FUNGICIDAL. PHTHALIMIDOPHOSPHONOTHIONATES**. *Science*, January 6, p. 85. **PATIENT CO-OPERATION** in taking medicines. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, January 16, p. 169. **COMBINED THERAPY** [sulphormethoxine and pyrimethamine] for chloroquine-resistant plasmodium falciparum infection. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, January 16, p. 173. **POTASSIUM CITRATE AND POTASSIUM GLUCONATE** versus potassium chloride. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, January 16, p. 215. **AMINOTHIOLO RADIOPROTECTORS**. Mechanism of action of. *Nature*, January 28, p. 363. **VIRAL SPECIFIC RNAs** in infected cells. *Nature*, January 28, p. 365. **1, 6-DIBROMO-1, 6-DIDEOXY-DULCITOL**: a new antitumour agent. *Nature*, January 28, p. 402. **SALMONELLOSIS**: Symposium: the present position in man and animals. *Vet. Rec.*, January 28, p. 42.



# Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

"DO not take alcohol" should be printed on the bottle label when psychotropic drugs are issued, suggests a worker at Claremont Hospital, Western Australia. He has examined the effects of ethyl alcohol, drugs and placebo solutions in mice and has found that amitriptyline and trimipramine potentiate the effects of alcohol to a significant extent. "Righting" reflexes, in the case of the former drug and alcohol are lost for a period three times greater than in the placebo and alcohol group. A high proportion of deaths in the amitriptyline group are "late mortalities (death after recovery from the drug-alcohol coma) so that any similar reaction in man would be unlikely to be recognised. The writer suggests that the combination of antidepressant and ethyl alcohol may have a synergistic effect, greatly increasing the risks of traffic accidents and deaths from overdosage. (*Lancet*, January 28, p. 222.)

## NEW COMPANIES

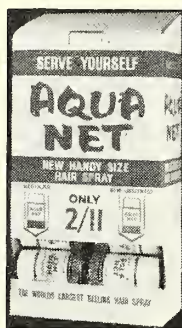
P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.

F. C. DAVISON & SON (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £15,000. To acquire the business of chemists carried on at 1 Kingsway, Kirkby in Ashfield, and 95 Forest Road, Annesley, Woodhouse, Kirkby in Ashfield, as F. C. Davison, etc. Directors: Francis C. Davison, M.P.S., and Stephen G. Davison, R.O.: 1 Kingsway, Kirkby in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire.

H. N. DICKINSON (AVERY HILL), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £12,000. To acquire the business of retail chemists carried on by H. N. Dickinson, Ltd., etc. Directors: John R. Williams, M.P.S. (chairman), and David M. Williams, M.P.S. R.O.: 192 Bexley Road, London, S.E.9.

## PRINT AND PUBLICITY

"FIRST in the field again" is the claim of Rayette-Faberge, Ltd., Slough. Bucks, for their new automatic "drop dispenser" for Aqua Net hair-spray. Designed to hold 1 doz. regular and 1 doz. of the new unscented Aqua Net 4-oz. hair-spray, the "dispenser" stands on the counter or hangs on the wall. It is made of corrugated cardboard and printed in red and white.



## PUBLICATIONS

### Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists, BRISTOL LABORATORIES, LTD., Astronaut House, Hounslow Road, Feltham, Middlesex: "Versapen capsules" (file card). "Tetrex PMT . . . new superior synthetic tetracycline derivative" (4-p. folder).

CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD., Horsham, Sussex: "Locorten-Vioform . . . topical corticosteroid plus broad spectrum antiseptic" (file card).

LEO LABORATORIES, LTD., Hayes, Middlesex: "Fucidin H . . . doubly effective in the treatment of infected dermatitis" (4-p. folder).

MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex: "Novotriad . . . sulphonamide combination for urinary and respiratory tract infections" (4-p. folder and 6-page leaflet).

SMITH MILLER & PATCH, LTD., Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26: "Vasocon-A-antihistamine/decongestant". "Ad-Pilo SMP glaucoma/miotic" (file cards).

## PRESS ADVERTISING

CARTERET PRODUCTS, Wear Bay Road, Folkestone, Kent: Sovol. In *Daily Mirror*, *Sunday Post*, *Daily Express*, *Sun*, *People*, *Daily Mail*, *Reveille*, *Tit-Bits* and *Reader's Digest*. W. B. CARTWRIGHT, LTD., Rawdon, Leeds: Moorland indigestion tablets. In national Sunday Press (including *News of the World*,

*The People*, *Sunday Mirror*, *Sunday Post* and *Sunday Mail*) for fifty-two weeks from February 5.

VITAMINS, LTD., Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex: Bemax. In national daily newspapers and women's magazines and *Family Doctor*, *Parents*, *Mother* and *Mother and Baby*.

## NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

TETREX PMT.—*Chemistry*: N-(1-pyrrolidinyl-methyl)-tetracycline nitrate. This compound also known as rolitetracycline nitrate, is a semisynthetic tetracycline derivative with interesting properties. Substitution with a pyrrolidinyl-methyl group in the N-(1) position results in a marked prolongation of action, so much so that a single injection will provide therapy for one day. Long action is associated with a high blood level, stated to be double that obtained by the usual intramuscular injection. The product is exceptionally stable and is much less irritant to the tissues than standard presentations of tetracycline. Rolitetracycline retains the wide antibacterial range of the parent compound and is eliminated in high concentration in the urine making it of particular value in urinary infections. The drug is available in two forms, one intended for intramuscular injection, the other for intravenous use. Both products contain ascorbic acid and magnesium gluconate, but the intramuscular product also contains a small amount of lignocaine hydrochloride.

VERSAPEN. — *Chemistry*: 6-(2,2-dimethyl-5-oxo-4-phenyl-1-imidazolyl) - penicillinate. This substance, also known as hetaicillin, represents a new class of penicillin derivatives, as the nitrogen of the amino group of 6-aminopenicillanic acid has been incorporated into an imidazolyl ring. The new structure is associated with more prolonged bactericidal blood levels of penicillin. More intense effect is linked with an extension of the antibacterial range, as hetaicillin is effective against many strains of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms. Like many other penicillin derivatives, it is hydrolysed by penicillinase, and so is inactive against penicillinase-producing organisms. Hetaicillin is well absorbed, and high blood levels are obtained from oral administration. Only a small proportion is serum bound, and the drug is excreted in high concentration in the urine.

# COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period—February 12-18

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Alka Seltzer ...	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90
Anadin...	2/60	4/51	3/90	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/37	2/60	1/30	1/30	3/90	1/30	—	2/60
Andrews liver salts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—
Askit powders and tablets ...	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	2/14	—	—
Bisodol ...	—	1/7	4/28	—	—	4/28	—	—	3/21	—	—	—	—	—
Buttercup syrup ...	—	1/15	3/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—
Coldrex ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—
Cow & Gate milk foods ...	1/30	3/90	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	3/90	3/90	—	3/90
Delrosa ...	3/21	4/28	5/35	9/155	4/28	5/35	5/35	5/35	5/35	4/28	4/28	4/28	3/45	5/35
Disprin ...	1/15	—	1/30	1/30	—	2/45	2/45	2/60	2/45	2/45	2/45	3/75	—	3/60
Fennings gripe mixture ...	—	—	2/14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glymiel protective hand cream	4/60	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	—	—	—	—
Horlicks ...	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/120	1/30	1/30	4/120	—	2/60	1/30	4/120	3/120	1/30	1/30
Imperial Leather soap ...	2/45	1/15	1/15	3/60	1/30	3/60	2/45	4/90	2/45	3/60	2/45	2/45	—	—
Kleenex Silk-soft ...	5/150	5/150	5/150	4/120	4/120	5/150	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	—	4/120
Milk of Magnesia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/30	—
Milpar ...	—	—	—	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nivea creme ...	5/51	4/44	4/44	4/44	4/44	4/44	4/44	4/44	4/44	4/44	4/44	4/44	—	5/59
Nulon ...	—	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	—	2/60
Rinstead pastilles ...	2/30	3/45	1/15	1/15	1/15	3/45	2/30	3/45	2/30	2/30	3/45	2/30	—	—
Steradent ...	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	—	2/60
Stera-fix ...	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.C.P. ...	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap ...	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	—	—	—



# cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D  
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST  
FOR DECEMBER 1966

Hands (1227 THP) existing entry					Allinson (40 Allinson)					Artane (746 Lederle) †s4B				
disinfectant					starch-reduced rolls					tablets 5mgm 1000 113 4ea				
medium 15 3					white 15 not 10					Asmasol (1582 Albion) †s4sA				
giant 21 0					brown 15 not 10					inhalant solution				
					Alloferin (1074 Roche) †s4A					60mils 96 0				
bidon (938 PD)					ampoules 10mgm/					aspirin spirit liniment				
capsules 25 & 1000					2mils					16oz 135 0				
ctal (97 Bayer)					50 10 8ea					Astral (509 Gibbs)				
tablets					60 78 0ea					cream				
24 24 0					Allonal (1074 Roche) tablets					small 14 3				
12 —					Allpyral-G (1460 Dome)					popular 22 2				
					treatment set 117 0ea					family 36 3				
					Alopecin (819 McY) †s4B					hp 94 7				
ctified (208 BVV)					pomade 1oz 15 0ea					10 4				
compound					tablets 30 15 0ea					15 2				
lincus†s7DDI					Amalie (42 Amalie)					Ayrton (78 A5 & Co)				
125mils 48 0					eau de Cologne					A.P.C. plus tablets				
500mils 176 0					with atomiser 3oz					14 0				
125mils 48 0					perfume 1/2oz					Bactylan (1087 Roussel)				
500mils 176 0					6cc					granules 350mg 18 3ea				
2 litres 55 8ea					1oz					Badedas (1169 G5 & 5) existing entry				
					Island Man					Badedas (338 Cussons)				
compound lincus					after shave 4oz					bath additive				
4oz & 20oz					Amplex (67 Ashe)					tube				
syrop 4oz & 20oz					foot fresh 48 0					1-bath 13 0				
					Ancofen (179 BDH) †s4B					5-bath 52 0				
ctol (1388 Durazone)					tablets 50 22 9ea					10-bath 99 0				
cudex (1530 Fisons)					André Philippe (48 AP)					25-bath 19 2ea				
dcortyl-A (1176 Squibb)					after shave lotion					75-bath 51 0ea				
ophthalmic ointment					bubble bath candlestick					Bain d'Or (597 HCL)				
dcortyl-AQ (1176 Squibb) spray					7 33 0					perfume 10cc 208 0				
dcortyl-EG (1176 Squibb)					Angel Face (256 CPL)					soap lemons 2 1/2oz 4 5				
cream 50gm					Brush Alive 53 9					Splash Cologne				
irbron (179 BDH)					Annovax (208 BW) VPO					100cc 121 4				
ampoules 2mils 25 84 0ea					vaccine (vet.)					Band-Aid (672 Johnsons)				
vial 10mils 3 49 10ea					50mils 17 7 1/2ea					Sheer plasters				
30mils 3 142 0ea					250mils 50 82 6ea					Banminth (969 Pfizer)				
30mils 3 142 0ea					Antabuse (1582 Albion) existing entry					solution (vet.) 1pt 31 6ea				
Lilac Time 29 3					tablets 25 44 0					1gall 218 7ea				
"all-day" Springtime					500 58 0ea					tablets (vet.) 20 18 9ea				
bottle					Antas (1582 Albion) existing entry					Beffavit (1074 Roche)				
refill					tablets 50 20 0					ampoules 50				
Floral Mist					100 36 0					tablets 3mgm 500				
kineton (708 Knoll) existing entry					250 80 0					Bell's (108 Bell) existing entry				
kineton (708 Knoll)					1000 264 0					Bell's (108 Bell)				
ampoules 6 48 0					Antepar (208 BVV)					per remedies				
tablets 30 17 0ea					elixir 125mils 62 0					blood salts				
20 42 0					500mils 192 0					21 3				
50 85 0					Antestin (262 CIBA)					11 0				
200 23 6ea					ampoules					3 0				
					Antestin-Privine (262 CIBA)					4 11 1/2				
berto-Culver (1437 ACC) existing entry					solution 20 oz.					4 11 1/2				
Dermafresh hand					Antussin (1239 Tobal) †					cough tablets (dogs or cats)				
lotion 85cc 27 0					double strength					12 9				
Get Set gel 165gm 34 3					2oz 40 6					14 6				
hair spray 140gm 32 9					4oz 67 6					11 0				
275gm 46 10					20z 36 0					18 0				
shampoo 200cc 23 5					24 36 0					18 0				
New Dawn hair					Aqua D'Oro (102 CB)					12 9				
colour† 54cc 67 8					foam bath sachet					14 6				
VO5 hairdressing					(3doz)					11 0				
(regular and blue)					bottle 8oz					18 0				
42gm 40 3					72 0					18 0				
hairspray 130gm 40 9					Aqua Velva (1113 5 & B)					18 0				
220gm 67 8					after shave lotion					18 0				
jumbo size 100 0					old size					18 0				
(spray for grey)					22 9					18 0				
176gm 67 8					Arcofac (61 APC)					18 0				
shampoo sachet 6 0					Armonoeostrol (61 APC) all packs					18 0				
57cc 20 2					Arpege (730 Lanvin)					18 0				
100cc 27 0					perfume 1/2oz					18 0				
200cc 51 10					1/2oz					18 0				



[illegible]



algin (971 P5MB) ts1s4A	1oz	25	9ea	2	8ea	19	9	26	6	7	3 1/2	4	10
tablets	50	60	0	—	—	—	—	35	11	9	10 1/2	3	10
500 40 Oea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
rant (718 LAB) existing entry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
rant (718 LAB)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
mouthwash	2oz	24	0	7	0	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
trial size	10	0	—	2	10	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
hair tonic	4oz	52	6	14	8	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
riden (262 CIBA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tablets 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
rothy Gray (385 DG)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
beauty foam	61	0	—	16	9	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
zine (1154 S&N)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tablets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
mb-Bell (1127 Seton)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(distributors 93 BJ)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
sutures	72	4	2ea	—	—	6	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
ovita (745 Legat)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500mils	7	6ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
romorph (718 LAB) existing entry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
romorph (718 LAB) DD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
disposable syringe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-0mil	1	21	0	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
vials	6	81	0.	—	—	9	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
lon (816 Maybourn)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
blue	2	0	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
dry bleach	large	15	4	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
nylon white	large	23	4	—	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
sy (509 Gibbs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
shaving stick	16	9	—	4	7 1/2	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
refill	10	7	—	2	11	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
onmycin (1515 CD) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tablets/capsules	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100	58	6ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500	287	6ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000	565	0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
oparasite (1263 Upjohn)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
aerosol (vet.)	5oz	5	8ea	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
tema Cerate (745 Legat)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500gm	8	0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
sol (1249 Trufood)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14oz	88	0	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3lb	276	0	—	—	—	28	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
ortelan (518 Glaxo) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
soluble, 1 vial with	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 mls water for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
injection	5	0ea	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
k. Cardiac tonic (745 Legat)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500mils	18	0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
k. Glyceroedaphosph (745 Legat)†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 mls	10	0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
k. phenobarbital (745 Legat) ts1s4A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500mils	15	6ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
x. tonic infans (745 Legat)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500mils	4	11ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
zabeth Arden (60 Arden)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bride's box	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
eyelashes extra thick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
399.00	—	—	—	—	—	31	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
silverings	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
lett (525 Golden)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satin aerosol	4oz	37	6	10	4	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
for greasy hair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10oz	71	0	—	19	6	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
bequinn (971 P5MB)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tablets 100 & 500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tair (179 BDH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
expectorant 500mils	10	0ea	—	2	9ea	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
hynal (1074 Roche)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tablets 3mgm 250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10mgm 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
uanil L.A. (1352 Wyeth)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nizole V (837 MSD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nizole V (837 MSD) VPO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
powder (vet.)	30gm	65	3	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
asmic (509 Gibbs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
shaving stick	18	10	—	5	2	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
refill	11	4	—	3	1 1/2	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
shaving cream tube	20	11	—	5	9	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
jar	30	4	—	8	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Superfoam aerosol	34	1	—	9	4 1/2	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
goapiol (261 Christy) ts4B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
drex (262 CIBA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tablets 25mgm 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50mgm 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
drex K (262 CIBA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tablets 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
oban (1166 Southon)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
with ichthyol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4oz and 80oz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.T.P. (1457 PP Ltd.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ointment 4oz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ophylate (1531 Delandale)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(distributors 1077 Rona)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ophylate P.P. (1531 Delandale)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(distributors 1077 Rona)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
cryl (430 Eucryl)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
denture powder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
large	14	8	—	4	0 1/2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
tonyl (2 Abbott) ts4B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filmtabs 25mgm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100	52	10ea	—	—	—	79	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
500	251	0ea	—	—	—	376	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000	487	0ea	—	—	—	730	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
tonyl-Ten (2 Abbott) ts4B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filmtabs 10mgm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100	26	0ea	—	—	—	39	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
500	123	6ea	—	—	—	185	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000	239	7ea	—	—	—	359	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reve (Rigaud) (47 Anestan)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
perfume standard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
special de-luxe	1oz	47	6ea	13	1ea	96	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1oz	66	0ea	—	18	2ea	133	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1oz	156	0ea	—	43	0ea	316	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
super de-luxe	1oz	18	0ea	5	0ea	36	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
spray	1oz	12	0ea	3	4ea	24	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
refill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
toilet water standard	2oz	19	0ea	5	3ea	38	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
2oz	30	0ea	—	8	3ea	60	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
4oz	54	0ea	—	14	10ea	109	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
8oz	260	0ea	—	71	6ea	526	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
32oz	39	0ea	—	10	9ea	79	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
3oz	23	6ea	—	6	5ea	47	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
spray	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
refill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exolan (1454 Dermal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
cream	50gm	17	6ea	4	10ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eylure (443 Eylure)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Three-to-get Ready	72	6	—	19	10	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farina, Johann Maria (529 Gorney)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Crest Cologne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



[illegible]



Pen FT. f1-5 0083 — — 1375 2	oral suspension 250mils hospitals only	Regula (980 Photopia)	flash unit AG — — 39 6
Pen FT. f1-4 0031 — — 1500 0	D Penspek (378 Dista)	Remiderm (1176 Squibb)	cream (vet.) — — 5 3
Pen FT. f1-4 0032 — — 1777 6	D Penspek Sulpha (378 Dista)	TSVPO 5gm 42 0 — — 5 3	
Pen FT. f1-2 0033 — — 2176 3	I Pepsodent (509 Gibbs)	D Reserpinal (238 CL)	Reserpin (1355 Yardley)
soft case 0080 — — 74 6	toothpaste	talcum 2807 50 0 13 9 7 5	
hard case 0114 — — 107 6	standard 17 2 4 8 2 3	D Ricoh (817 MP5)	Ricoh (565 Hanimex)
Quickmatic f3-5 0098 — — 357 0	large 24 7 6 9 3 4	D Ricoh (817 MP5)	projector
f2-8 0091 — — 420 0	economy 32 9 9 0 4 5	Auto 8P Dualmatic	— 950 0
EEM 0017 — — 590 0		Rimifon (1074 Roche)	ampoules 50
pouch case 0111 — — 35 0		D Rinural (1310 WW) †DDI	linctus 125mils 56 0 15 0 8 3
monopon (1074 Roche)		D Robaxial (1071 Robins)	tablets 50 & 500
tablets hypod. 25 & 250		D Robitussin A-C (1071 Robins) †s7DDI	20oz 38 4ea — 57 6
oral 20		D Romilar (1074 Roche)	tablets 20
Tubunic syringe		D Rondo (817 MP5)	projector
tone (690 Keldson)		V58 Super 8 — — 399 0	
eye drops large 37 5 10 1 5 0		D Ronicol (1074 Roche)	ampoules 50
trex (690 Keldson)		D Ronson (1079 Ronson)	hairdryer Rio 60 2ea 16 6ea 99 6
eye ointment 20 0 5 6 2 6		D Rosedale (451 F & J)	Rosedale (451 F & J)
radexon (917 Organon)		I Rowachol (776 JML)	capsules 50 114 0 31 4 16 9
tablets 0.5mgm 30		capsules 10mils 135 0 37 1 18 6	
0.75mgm 30		D Rowatinox (776 JML)	capsules 50 114 0 31 4 16 9
rho-Novin (22 Ortho) †s48		D Roxo (928 Pad)	capsules 30 — — 18 6
calendar pack 21 70 0 — 8 9		I Roxo (555 Haffenden)	bathing caps 52 0 5 2 6 11
trivine-Antistim (262 CIBA)		rubber gloves 28 6 3 2 3 11	
eye drops 10mils 60 0 — 7 6		super 35 6 3 11 4 11	
vestin (917 Organon)		D Rozalex (1088 Rozalex)	No. 1 unperfumed tin 23 3 6 4 3 3 3
injection 1mgm 2		lanolin skin cream 23 3 6 4 3 3 3	
mycycin (1515 CD) T5		D Rubrafer Improved (1176 Squibb)	(vet.) vial 50 dose 45 0ea — 67 6
tablets/capsules 100 29 0ea — —		I D Ruelene (1263 Upjohn)	concentrate (vet.) 1pt 21 8ea — 32 6
1000 285 0ea — —		1gal 153 4ea — 230 0	
zoline (927 OL)		D Rumeur (730 Lanvin)	perfume 1oz — — 46 0
DDT spray 32oz 46 0 — — 5 6		handbag spray 1oz — — 63 0	
1gal 168 0 — — 21 0		refill — — 55 0	
aerosol 12oz 46 0 — — 5 6		toilet water 2oz — — 39 6	
aerosol 6oz — — — — —		32 0	
sprayers — — — — —			
zolo (927 OL)		D Rynabond (1530 Fisons) †s7	tablets 30 108 0 29 8 16 0
healthy pine 160oz 125 0 — — 12 0		250 65 0ea 17 10 115 4	
6oz — — — — —		4oz 69 0 19 0 10 3	
anol (927 OL) existing entry		D Sanatogen (1530 Fisons)	selected multivitamins plus iron 30 60 0 — 7
anol (927 OL)		D Sanette (927 OL)	fragrant air 11 6 — 1 4
air purifiers 57 0 3 0 7 0		D Sanilav (671 Jeyes)	medium 15 0 — 1 8
refill 30 0 — 3 6		giant 24 8 — 2 9	
channel hygiene 9 0 — 1 0		D Sanitas (1102 Sanitas)	powder (sprinkler) 18 0 — 2 0
block 56 0 2 5 6 11		28lb 23 6ea — 31 4	
pine air 34 0 — 4 0		56lb 38 0ea — 50 3	
refill — — — — —		I D Sanitas (1102 Sanitas)	powder (sprinkler) 18 0 — 2 0
zzo (927 OL)		D floor polish — — — — —	
air fresh aerosol 8oz 28 0 — 3 6		D moth tablets — — — — —	
12oz 44 0 — 5 6		D soap Windsor & buttermilk — — — — —	
telephone hygiene 4oz 54 0 — 6 0		D toilet paper — — — — —	
air fresh aerosol 6oz — — — — —		D Sankyo (1343 DW)	cameras
Imolive (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order		Super CM — — 1190 0	
after shave lotion 17 7 4 10 4 10		Super 5X — — 1391 6	
(1/2 doz) (1/2 doz.)		Super 5CM — — 1590 0	
pre-electric shave 17 7 4 10 4 10		case — — 96 4	
(1/2 doz) (1/2 doz.)		projector Dualux — — 990 0	
rapid shave 21 11 6 0 6 0 1/2		Sarakan (1105 Sarakan)	toothpaste 32 0 8 10 4 9
(1/2 doz) (1/2 doz.)		D Scandal (730 Lanvin)	perfume 1oz — — 46 0
shampoo 24 4 6 8 3 10		1oz — — 63 0	
shave cream lather or brushless tube 21 8 5 11 3 0		handbag spray 1oz — — 55 0	
15 9 4 4 4 4		refill — — 39 6	
jar 17 7 4 10 4 10		toilet water 2oz — — 32 0	
(1/2 doz) (1/2 doz.)		D Pretty Poodle (927 OL)	dog shampoo 4oz 24 0 6 7 3 6
shaving stick refill 11 2 3 1 1 6 1/2		D Priscol (262 CIBA)	ointment 10%
soap green regular 47 4 12 11 11 1/2		D Procelium (1530 Fisons)	ointment — — — — —
(6 doz) (6 doz)		D Progestin (917 Organon)	ampoules 10mgm 3, 12 & 25
50 10 13 10 1 7		D 25mgm 3, 12 & 25	
(4 doz) (4 doz)		D Progesterol (917 Organon)	tablets 5mgm 25
family 31 7 8 7 1 11 1/2		D 10mgm 25	
(2 doz) (2 doz)		D 25mgm 25	
gold regular 56 6 15 5 1 2		D Prosol (1249 Trufood)	16oz 81 0 — 8 6
(6 doz) (6 doz)		D Protovite (1074 Roche)	3lb 230 8 — 24 0
bath 59 3 16 1 1 10		D Prurex (1530 Fisons)	
(4 doz) (4 doz)		D Purr (295 CM & R)	32 0 — 10
nar (61 APC)		D Quadrillin (418 Glaxo)	
ndora (1590 Setatome)		D Quixalud (1176 Squibb)	dispersable powder (vet.) 240gm 25 0ea — 37 6
(distributors 845 GM)		1-2 kilo 108 4ea — 162 6	
nolog (1176 Squibb) TSVPO		D Radiomulsin (179 BDH)	115mils 38 0 — 4 9
ointment (vet.) 5cc 6 6ea — 9 9		500mils 138 0 — 17 3	
ntothenic acid (1074 Roche) tablets		2 litres 39 0ea — 58 6	
racodin (708 Knoll) siDDI		D Rayglo (333 Cupal)	worm elixir 16 8 — 2 6
tablets 20 39 0 — 4 4		D Redoxon (1074 Roche)	ampoules 100mgm/2mils 50
rador (430 Eucryl)		D 500mgm/5mils 3	
spray 13 6 — 1 6			
rdale (346 Dales) †siDDI			
paediatric elixir 50mils 4 0ea — —			
250mils 12 0ea — —			
ris (301 Coty)			
perfume cream sachet 264-80 106 9 28 15 9			
rke-Davis (938 PD)			
adrenaline in oil 6			
cascara evacuant 80oz			
glutamic acid tablets 0.5gm			
glycerine suppositories adults			
rutin tablets with vit. C25			
tuberculin tablets P.P.D.			
typhoid-paratyphoid A & B 1.5mils			
ars (509 Gibbs)			
baby powder 16 11 4 8 2 4			
transparent soap 9 2 2 6 1 1			
13 4 3 8 1 7			
ctocel (413 Lilly)			
indural (1352 Wyeth) T5			







12 RA=**Roy Aitken & Co.**, 18 Regent Street, London  
 S.W.1. Whitehall 0781.  
 42 Amalie=**Amalie Products**, Pinchbeck, Spalding,  
 Lincs. Spalding 4169.  
 108 Bell=**Bell & Sons, Ltd.**, Link Road, Huyton, Liver-  
 pool, Huyton 6206.  
 265 Clairol=**Clairol, Ltd.**, Stamford House, Station  
 Road, Langley, Bucks. Slough 43261.  
 336 Curacho=**Curacho Co.**, 85 Putney Bridge Road,  
 London, S.W.15. Vandyke 9566.  
 412 Elida=**Elida, Ltd.**, P.O. Box I.D.Y., 43 Portman  
 Square, London, W.1. Hunter 1200.  
 461 FL=**Fibrenyle Ltd.**, Skylon House, Gosford Road,  
 Beccles, Suffolk, Beccles 2442.  
 509 Gibbs=**Gibbs Proprietaries, Ltd.**, P.O. Box I.D.Y.,  
 Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1. Hunter  
 1200.  
 537 Grasshopper=**Grasshopper, Ltd.**, Colewood Road  
 Industrial Estate, 5walecliffe, Whitstable, Kent. Chest-  
 field 2761.  
 582 Haywood=**J. H. Haywood, Ltd.**, Abbeyfield Road,  
 Lenton Lane, Nottingham. Nottingham 82581.  
 786 Macdonald=**Macdonald & Son**, 1 Great Cumberland  
 Place, London, W.1. Ambassador 0133.  
 817 MPS=**Mayfair Photographic Suppliers, Ltd.**,  
 Hempstalls Lane, Newcastle, Staffs. Newcastle 65131.  
 839 Mesco=**Mesco Laboratories, Ltd.**, 10 Holywell  
 Lane, London, E.C.2. Shoreditch 2185.  
 842 Milesden=**Milesden, Ltd.**, 11 Queens Road, Her-  
 sham, Surrey. Walton-on-Thames 26296.  
 1021 Quants=**Quants, Torbay Pharmacy**, Torwood Street,  
 Torquay, Devon. Torquay 2458.  
 1105 Sarakan=**Sarakan Products, Ltd.**, 88 Harley House,  
 Regents Park, London, N.W.1.  
 1117 Scrivens=**Scrivens, Ltd.**, Daimler House, Paradise  
 Street, Birmingham, 1. Midland 7975.  
 1412 Jackel=**Jackel & Co., Ltd.**, Kitty Brewster Estate,  
 Blyth, Northumberland. Blyth 2696.  
 1491 Cuticura=**Cuticura Laboratories, Ltd.**, Clivemont  
 Road, Cordwallis Trading Estate, Maidenhead, Berks.  
 Maidenhead 30952.  
 1531 Delandale=**Delandale Laboratories, Ltd.**, 24  
 Kilburn High Road, London, N.W.6.  
 1564 JR&S=**James Robertson & Sons, Ltd.**, 138  
 Bromley Road, London, S.E.6. Hither Green 1131.  
 1570 BN=**Baby Needs, division of Jackel & Co., Ltd**  
 Kitty Brewster Estate, Blyth, Northumberland. Blyth  
 2596.



Chelsea Drug & Chemical Company Limited 310 Old Brompton Road London SW5

Prices are given in the sequence Trade Price per Doz.; Purchase Tax per Doz.; Retail Price. Bold upright figures (2 9) in the retail price column indicate that the price is subject to resale price maintenance; italic figures (2 9) that it is recommended by the manufacturers; and light upright figures (2 9) that it is "notional" as a guide to the retailer in determining his own retail price.

[illegible]

## AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

130 Bird = Alfred Bird & Sons, Ltd., Maxwell Ho  
Banbury, Oxon. Banbury 4433.  
401 Dymal = Dymal Products, Ltd., 7 Knowl P  
Allum Lane, Elstree, Herts. 01-953-7519.  
619 MC = M.C. Pope Marketing Organisation, L  
10 Cork Street, London, W.1.  
1176 Squibb = R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Moret  
Wirral, Ches. 051-677-2201.  
1456 Hemosol = Hemosol Laboratories, Ltd.,  
Fitzroy Square, London, W.1. 387,7882.  
1475 Halter = Halter Promotions, Ltd., 89 Wil  
Road, London, S.W.1. Victoria 5550.  
1528 Capucci = Parfums Capucci (G.B.), Ltd.,  
Clarence Road, London, E.5. Amherst 8808.  
1546 Sheranel = Sheranel, Ltd., 515 Bradford Ro  
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